



A

100

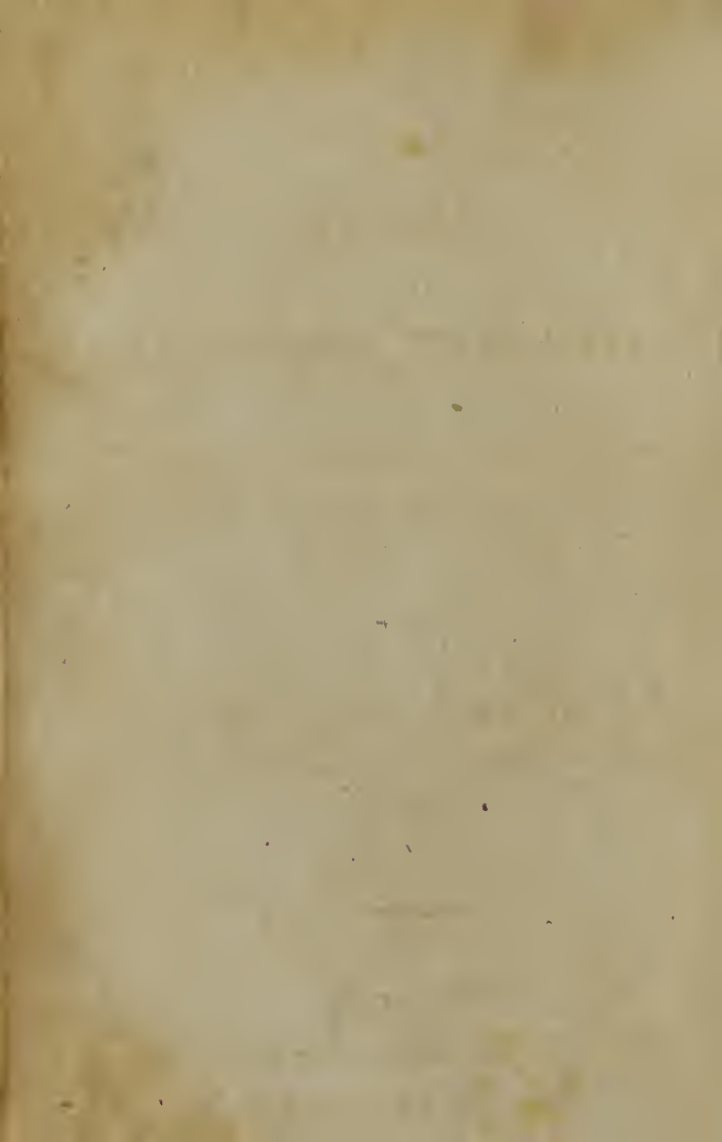
Surgeon General's Office

LIBRARY.

Section, *U.S. Army*

No. *21174*

Buller



A

METHODICAL
SYSTEM OF NOSOLOGY.

*TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN OF DOCTOR
WILLIAM CULLEN.*



BY ELDAD LEWIS, A. M.

FELLOW OF THE MASS. MED. SOCIETY, AND PHYSICIAN AT
LENOX.



21174

STOCKBRIDGE :

PRINTED BY CORNELIUS STURTEVANT, JUN.

FOR THE TRANSLATOR:



DEDICATION.

TO DOCTOR JARED POTTER OF WALLINGFORD.

SIR,

ENCOURAGED by your known liberality, I beg leave to present you with the following translation of a favourite Author, and request you to take it under your patronage.

Sensible of the utility of your friendship, and the many favours, which you have heretofore conferred on me, the remembrance of which, neither the lapse of time, nor the virulence of conflicting Parties, will ever obliterate from my mind, I could do no less than offer you this small token of my gratitude.

I am, Sir.

with the sincerest respect, your
much obliged and very
humble servant.

ELDAD LEWIS.

Lenox, Sept. 21, 1807.

THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

IT affords the enquirer after knowledge the highest satisfaction, to contemplate the multiplied improvements that have been made in every part of Science, and especially in Medicine, within a few years past.

Freed from the shackles of system, and the imposing authority of names, Men of letters have surveyed the universe of nature, with a scrutinizing eye, corrected numberless erroneous opinions, and removed the veil that heretofore concealed many important truths from the view of mortals. The present period will be considered by future ages, as a most important era in the annals of science.

Still however the scientific horizon is not equally lucid in every part. The mists of error spread an obscurity here and there, and the spectator turns from the view with dissatisfaction and sorrow.

It is allowed by all, that the celebrated BROWN and DARWIN have displayed in their writings, the greatest industry, and the highest ingenuity, and we there find many important medical facts placed in fair and conspicuous points of view, among which are interspersed several new ideas, which are very beneficial, and really improve the Art.

But at the same time it cannot be denied, that these writers are sometimes visionary, sometimes puerile, sometimes erroneous, and often defective and unsatisfactory. It is presumed, that their most zealous advocates will admit, that a student formed in the most perfect manner, from their systems *alone*, would make a very indifferent practitioner. To remedy these defects therefore, and to form the accomplished Physician, recourse is had, and will continue to be had, to the works of other illustrious Masters in the Art.

The system of CULLEN has been most generally approved and studied ; but his classification and arrangement of diseases have been hitherto concealed from the English Reader, by the latin dress originally given to them by their Author ; to render his nosological system into English is therefore the subject of the present attempt.

This translation was completed several years ago, for the use of some Pupils in the study of Physic, and without any intention to publish it. But reflecting upon the intrinsic value of the work, and upon the necessity of its accompanying the first lines of the Practice of Physic, by the same Author, of which it is the text, added to the solicitation of several respectable Physicians, it was at length judged adviseable to give it to the Public.

I know not that this work has ever been published in English, except a mutilated extract therefrom, printed at Hartford some years since. But that publication, containing only a kind of tabular abridgement of the original, the preface, notes, and other useful and important matter, being wholly omitted, does not in any degree supercede the necessity and propriety of the present undertaking, which exhibits the intire work of the Author complete in all its parts.

In beginning the translation, it was intended to render all the synonyma, and different species into English ; but upon trial it was found to be impracticable, and was judged to be needless ; impracticable for want of appropriate terms, in the English language, to express the ideas, without much circumlocution, and even in many instances complete descriptions of the disorders ; needless, because all the terms and phrases, as they now stand, are purely medical ; and every Student must readily know the diseases intended by them, with their distinguishing peculiarities, without any knowledge of the latin language, if the technical terms, appropriated to the Science, are familiar to him, and especially if he has read the Authors, who have treated of the particular species which are mentioned.

The names of the diseases, their synonyma, and species are therefore retained as they stand in the original : from this procedure the medical nomenclature, hitherto fluctuating and uncertain, will be fixed and definite, and an increase of terms, al-

ready sufficiently numerous, be avoided: it is presumed that a careful attention to the characters given to the several Classes, Orders, and Genera, will render the terms placed under them respectively, sufficiently intelligible in general.

It is supposed that nothing need be added to the observations of our Author in his Preface, to convince the Friend of science of the usefulness of a judicious and accurate system of Nosology; and if his reasons are so cogent and conclusive in Europe, where there are the best and greatest advantages for a medical education; they certainly must have additional weight in America, where the Student meets with so many embarrassments, and so few encouragements, that every possible assistance ought to be afforded, that can help him forward in the progress of his studies.

The character of the celebrated Author is so well established, and his system and writings in such general estimation, that every one must see the propriety and necessity, of this Nosology's accompanying his first Lines, on which they are founded: The Translator therefore believes, that he is making a very acceptable present to the Faculty, when he gives them the intire work of the Author, with all his Reasons and Explanations.

What is now offered to the Public, is the last of two Volumes published by Doctor CULLEN, under the title of *Synopsis Nosologie methodicæ*. The first volume contains the Genera of diseases, with characters or descriptions affixed, extracted from the systems of the celebrated Nosologists, SAUVAGE, LINNÆUS, SAGAR, VOGEL, and MACBRIDE; but their defects and redundancies are satisfactorily pointed out by our Author in his Preface, and the Reasons that induced him to undertake the formation of a new System are added.

The Author himself is not so sanguine as to believe, that he has brought the work to perfection; but in the Translator's opinion he has laid a good foundation, on which to establish a complete System; which may be perfected in future, when particular diseases shall be more accurately understood and defined. But it cannot be expected, that it will be brought to that perfection of which it is susceptible, before a considerable length of time has elapsed, nor without the assistance of many

hands. If a Number of Gentlemen, eminent in the Profession, would turn their attention to the subject, and by a mutual communication of the result of their several enquiries to each other, in a short time many of the errors of the present system would be corrected, and its deficiencies supplied. The Translator has made an attempt or two of this kind, but with what success is left for the skilful to determine.

In the mean time, the work as it is, will be found highly serviceable, not only to Students, but also to Practitioners ; by establishing an orderly arrangement of their ideas, a systematic mode of thinking and reasoning, and above all an accurate and definite disposition of diseases in all their varieties : the advantages thence resulting will be, that the memory will be less burthened with needless superfluity, much time that is now laboriously employed in study to little purpose will be saved, diseases will be better understood, and the Student will become a more expert and skilful Practitioner.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

IT is well known to Physicians that there are certain diseases, essentially different in their natures, or proximate causes, and yet so nearly resembling each other in their sensible appearances, or symptoms, that it is exceeding difficult to distinguish them from each other. But since diseases diverse in their natures, require different, and sometimes opposite remedies, it is of the highest importance that Physicians should be able to distinguish with certainty, each particular disease from every other.

But while Physicians, in the course of their practice, are often at a loss how to distinguish diseases, they with reason complain, that they cannot find in medical writers, illustrations sufficient to take away this ambiguity in all instances. Indeed we often see that their descriptions, or what they call histories of diseases, are very defective and imperfect in many important particulars ; and I believe every one will readily acknowledge, that histories of diseases more descriptive and exact, and which shall better ascertain their peculiar symptoms, are still among the desiderata of the Art.

Many indeed suppose, that the antient Greeks and Romans were very skilful and industrious in observing and recording the various appearances in diseases, and that many histories of them are to be found in those writings, which might be useful to us. But it appears to me, that a foolish and superstitious veneration for antiquity, or a vain parade of learning, has occasioned too high an estimation of antient med-

ical writers. I do not deny, that in those writings we may sometimes find the symptoms of diseases truly delineated ; but whenever passages of that kind occur, however highly they may be estimated by some Moderns, yet they certainly advance our knowledge but very little, and had perhaps wholly escaped us in reading, if before, by our own observation, we had not noticed the same things. Students seldom read the works of the Antients to obtain the first rudiments of knowledge ; but they are perused, for the most part, by those who have already made proficiency in the Art, that they may support, by such authority, their own discoveries and observations. Indeed I am persuaded, that almost all the histories of diseases, now to be found in antient writers, either respect disorders of countries very different from ours, and therefore of little use, or have been transmitted to us so mutilated and corrupted as to be of little advantage ; at least it must be allowed, that the knowledge of diseases to be obtained from the works of the Antients is totally insufficient to take away the ambiguity that has been mentioned .

Nor have the moderns turned their attention to the subject till lately, and their progress has been slow. In the sixteenth Century, the followers of GALEN undertook to restore the learning of the Antients with good success ; but they were so wholly intent upon explaining and embellishing those writings, that they neither rectified nor enlarged their histories of diseases.

Nor were the Chemical Physicians of the same age, those most bitter enemies to the Galenists, of more advantage to the Art : constantly busied in discovering new medicines, and promiscuously administering them, no attention was paid to the nature of diseases.

Hence it happened, that from the restoration of Learning in the fifteenth Century, to the time of SYDENHAM, scarce any complete and accurate histories of

diseases were written. But SYDENHAM, with a penetration and judgment equal to the greatest undertakings, perceived early in life, the necessity of greater attention, in observing and describing the symptoms of diseases ; and with this view, he employed himself most assiduously, in carefully observing every appearance that occurred in diseases ; and at length published more numerous and more accurate descriptions of them, that any one had done before him.

Since that time, many Physicians, following so noble an example of philosophizing methodically, from observation and experience, have applied themselves with diligence, to enlarge and correct the histories of diseases.

Since the time therefore of SYDENHAM, much labour has been usefully bestowed on this subject, yet much still remains to be performed : Every one acquainted, however little with the subject, knows that in the histories of diseases, now extant, are many things inaccurate, many erroneous, and many absolutely false ; and he knows likewise that these defects have originated from various causes : the sole aim of some Writers has been to establish their own darling theories ; that of others to gain a reputation for those remedies, which they have either discovered, or much extolled : thus blinded by prejudice, they either perceived not the truth, or have corrupted it by fiction and falsehood. Many captivated by a love of the *wonderful*, and fondly desiring that others should credit what they themselves believed, have exaggerated every thing beyond measure. And finally, Many, to obtain a name, by publishing observations, so much sought after, have delivered for truth, the idle fictions invented in their closets.—Should I enlarge on the subject, the deficiency of the historic part of Physic would be sufficiently manifest ; but I shall pass it over at present, and only mention one fault, in writing histories of

diseases, that particularly respects my present purpose.

Many Physicians of the highest reputation, devoting themselves to make observations upon diseases, have, in writing their histories, overacted their part. They have not only enumerated the symptoms that are always present, and inseparable from each disease, but also many others, and all indeed that ever accompany it at any time. They have noted many symptoms that are rarely, and never necessarily joined with the disease, together with many others that are merely adventitious and accidental; and have wholly neglected to distinguish the unusual and accidental ones, from those that are essential and inseparable: hence while endeavouring to render the histories of diseases more complete, they have omitted those things by which one disease might be distinguished from another, and have even rendered such distinction more difficult.

Practitioners have often complained of this redundancy in the histories of diseases, and wished only for those symptoms that are called Pathognomonic; that is, that those few symptoms should be selected, which are so essential to each disease that from them alone, every particular disease might with ease and certainty, be known and distinguished from every other. But symptoms of this distinguishing kind have not hitherto been given by medical writers, nor assigned to every particular disease; nor can they be so assigned, in my opinion, but in instituting a regular System of Nosology.

To the end that diseases might more easily and with greater certainty be distinguished, SYDENHAM and the learned BAGLIVI, long ago wished them to be reduced into a regular botanical order, by referring them all to genus and species, with appropriate characters affixed; that is, they wished for a methodical system of Nosology. This idea was appro-

ved by other Physicians of the greatest eminence, and every Practitioner, no doubt, earnestly desired its completion. Nothing however of the kind was immediately attempted ; whether from the small profit in prospect, to those who should prosecute the work, or from the known difficulty of the work itself, does not appear ; but this is certain, that no attempt was made till the celebrated FRANCIS BOISSIER DE SAUVAGES undertook the business about the year 1732.

It is true indeed that FELIX PLATERUS, at the close of the sixteenth Century, made an attempt to arrange diseases into Classes, according to their symptoms ; which may be referred to works of this kind. But his work was so irregular, that it could not be expected, that any one would undertake its completion ; and indeed before SAUVAGE, I know of no one that ever made the attempt. It cannot indeed be denied, that PLATERUS suggested some useful hints to SAUVAGE ; these however were few, and those so confused, that they would have been useless, had not SAUVAGE, with the greatest perseverance, carried the work to a much greater length.

SAUVAGE himself proceeded at first slowly, and with many interruptions ; and after resuming the work again and again, he did not complete his System of Nosology, published in the year 1762, till after the most extensive reading, and constant study for thirty years.

In the mean time, two other attempts were made in Nosology : the one by the celebrated CHARLES LINNÆUS, who had been long versed in arranging things methodically : the other by RALPH AUGUSTUS VOGEL, a learned Professor of Gottingen. But they both followed too closely in the steps of SAUVAGE, and made but few improvements in the subject.

Being convinced of the utility of attempts of this kind, as soon as I undertook to teach the Practice of Physic in this Academy, I considered it an essential

part of my duty, to direct my Pupils to the study of Nosology methodically ; and the better to effect this, I carefully published, and put into their hands, every book that I judged might conduce to that end.

The work of SAUVAGE contains many things not very useful, and I have taken from it only those parts, which respect the division of diseases into genera and species ; and have published them together with the intire works of LINNÆUS and VOGEL.*

These last mentioned Authors doubtless merit some applause, though their works are by no means complete, and can afford but little assistance to inexperienced beginners ; yet they may be of some advantage to those already advanced in the art, and somewhat acquainted with the distinction of diseases.

It will be difficult to render this system perfect at once, and in my opinion it will require many trials to effect it. I judged it therefore to be not only proper, but my indispensable duty, to make every improvement I possibly could in the subject ; and have accordingly attempted a method somewhat new, and now publish the result of my labours, with those before mentioned. And though the work be not perfect in all parts, yet in some respects I trust it will be found more accurate than those published before.

Those who have heretofore devoted themselves to this study, seem to have engaged therein without mature consideration : for they proceeded directly to establish the higher classes and orders of diseases, while their ideas of the species were very confused. The species of diseases are given to us by nature ; while the genera are the invention of the human mind ; the genera will always be uncertain and fallacious if all the species composing them, be not accurately known and distinguished, and unless we keep a steady eye upon

* This paragraph alludes to the first volume of the Synopsis.
Translator.

the species, while constituting the genera, our labours will be vain and fruitless.

A complete constitution of the higher genera, has never yet been perfected in any system of things ; for neither classes nor even orders, have yet been constituted in the vegetable or animal kingdoms, that were altogether simple and natural ; this is still more difficult in minerals, and perhaps the most difficult of all in diseases. Let us therefore examine, in what manner I have been able to treat the subject.

When the things to be distinguished are very numerous, it seems to be necessary and useful, as well to assist their investigation, as for the ease of the memory, to refer them to some of the higher genera ; but when the species are so few in number, that it would not be difficult, for Men in general to remember them, when singly recounted, it hardly seems necessary to reduce them, with much labour, to classes and orders.

So the illustrious DE BUFFON judged it unnecessary to arrange Quadrupeds in classes and orders, as the species were few in number ; and he supposed that what others had attempted for that purpose, was frivolous, and tended rather to confound than to distinguish.

Yet I cannot wholly agree with that illustrious Man. For though the institution of classes and orders of diseases, cannot be rendered so perfect as their investigation might require, and is not absolutely necessary on account of their number, yet I think that it ought to be attempted, and brought if possible to a greater degree of accuracy.

For if we can avoid the illusion, that may arise from the characters of the classes and orders, (and I believe we can generally,) I maintain that their institution will render the distinction of the species more complete and accurate. For though such a system cannot, in every instance, be instituted with certainty

and exactness, yet those very *endeavours* will greatly promote the desired purpose, by occasionally leading the mind to useful enquiries, that naturally occur, both in pathology, and the history of diseases. When we enquire into the nature of diseases, we must certainly distinguish them, as well by the symptoms that are proper to each, as by those that are common to others ; which is the same, as to distinguish them by genera and species ; in the manner that all things are distinguished by nature ; and this distinction of genera, whether of the higher or lower kinds, to be of use, must be noted.

But whatever advantage may arise from instituting classes and orders of diseases, yet it must be confessed, that those who have applied themselves to Nosology, have not yet perfected a system ; and from a view of the imperfect state of the subject, it has happened, that some have wholly despised the idea, while others have judged its completion impossible.

They certainly mistake, who suppose it impossible ; all confess that a just distinction of diseases, is sometimes very difficult ; yet that it is possible in most cases, must be allowed ; for whoever denies this, might as well deny all knowledge to Physicians. If indeed diseases can be known and distinguished from each other, certainly Physicians can tell by what signs this is done. But these signs are nothing more than those appearances, which fix each disease to its proper genus and species, which can only be explained by a regular system of Nosology.

I do not therefore hesitate in affirming, that the distinction of diseases, which has hitherto been so doubtful, may be rendered more certain by a methodical Nosology. And it is to be observed, that whenever an attempt is made, to give a proper distinction of diseases, this advantage will accrue, that the deficiencies and errors of such distinction, will be readily perceived, and when perceived, the mind will be led

to a more careful consideration of the observations before made, as well as to greater diligence and accuracy in making them afterwards ; whereby the System of Nosology, and the distinction of diseases will at length be rendered more perfect.

Although the characters of diseases hitherto given, are often erroneous, and sometimes defective, yet wishing to exhibit in one view, all the attempts already made, in the third edition of the Synopsis, I have taken the characters of diseases from the symptomatic system of the learned MICHAEL SAGAR ; and in this fourth edition I have inserted the Nosological Tables of the ingenious DAVID MACBRIDE ; and these I have subjoined to those before mentioned. All these several attempts are published together, that they may more easily be compared, and the Readers select the best adapted characters, or correct those that are erroneous, and be led to more exact distinctions.

I am persuaded that this kind of study will be useful to many Physicians ; for closely adhering to the names of diseases, they have very inaccurate and vague ideas of their nature ; and in my opinion, they can obtain more exact notions, only by the study of a methodical Nosology.

From what I have said, the utility and necessity of a system of Nosology, will I trust be manifest, together with the reasons, why I formerly, and now again, have endeavoured to perfect it. It remains to state the rules which I have observed in this study, and recommend to the observance of others.

My first and principal care has been, that the species of diseases should be discovered and known from sick Patients themselves. But as the species can scarcely be defined, unless the genera are understood at the same time ; and as many genera of Nosologists are only of one species, my labour may seem futile, especially in distinguishing the genera. I have however constantly regarded the species ; and hope that

the characters which I have given of the genera, will in all instances assist in distinguishing the species.

In enumerating the genera of diseases, I have recounted a less number than others, which, if just, will be greatly advantageous to Students, who are often perplexed by the multiplicity of matter. And though I may sometimes have erred in lessening the number of genera, yet I thought proper to attempt it; for if the Reader once knows how to distinguish, with ease and certainty, the genera which I have enumerated, he will, I imagine, readily understand those that may have been omitted.

In my System, there are necessarily fewer genera of diseases, than in those of other Nosologists; because many disorders, which others have considered as different, but in which I could discover no diversity, I have included under one name; the reasons of which will be given in the proper places. In the mean time let it be noted, that many genera, which may seem at first sight, to have been omitted, are not taken from the Student's view, but their synonyma are added to those genera, to which I judged them to belong, and are still retained in the Index.

I have enumerated and defined fewer genera of diseases than others, because I judged that the idiopathic and primary diseases ought only to be noticed; while many, mentioned by others, are only sympathetic, or symptoms that never exist by themselves, and therefore cannot be reputed to be primary disorders. So *Carphologia*,¹ *Pandiculatio*,² *Rigor*,³ *Sternutatio*,⁴ *Oscedo*,⁵ *Singultus*,⁶ *Stertor*,⁷ *Anxietas*,⁸ *Lassitudo*,⁹ *Stupor*,¹⁰ *Pruritus*,¹¹ *Algor*,¹² and *Ardor*,¹³ are enumerated by SAUVAGE as genera, but which

1 An involuntary motion of the hands in deliria. 2 A convulsive motion of a limb with trembling. 3 Shivering. 4 Sneezing. 5 Yawning. 6 Hiccoughing. 7 Snoring. 8 Restlessness. 9 Weariness. 10 Senselessness. 11 Itching. 12 A sense of cold. 13 A sense of heat.

I have wholly omitted, and all of the like kind ; and justly in my opinion, unless we would constitute as many genera as there are symptoms of diseases.

Lastly, there are fewer genera in my system, because I have omitted many things from the classes of VICES, and DEFORMITATES ; since they are either disorders so slight as not to merit the attention and care of a Physician, or being connate and unalterable, they wholly elude the medical Art. So *Lentigo*,¹ *Leuce*,² *Cyasma*,³ *Seline*,⁴ and *Cicatrix*,⁵ from the class of VICES ; and *Phoxos*,⁶ *Gibber*,⁷ *Rhyssemata*,⁸ *Canities*,⁹ *Coloboma*,¹⁰ *Nævus*,¹¹ *Monstrositas*,¹² *Rhcnosis*,¹³ *Varus*,¹⁴ *Valgus*,¹⁵ *Leiopedes*,¹⁶ *Saniodes*,¹⁷ *Cripsorchis*,¹⁸ *Hermaphroditus*,¹⁹ *Dyoniscus*,²⁰ *Galiançon*,²¹ *Galbulus*,²² and others from the class of DEFORMITATES, enumerated by VOGEL, I have with propriety omitted. Such kinds of vices and deformities might perhaps be noticed in pathology, or a general history of the changes, which the human body can suffer upon all occasions ; but it appears very improper to load a system of Nosology, with such trifles, or to perplex the learner with so many new and useless terms. The Reader will therefore judge, whether the celebrated SAGAR, had reason to boast of having increased the number of genera.

I shall perhaps readily be excused for the omissions just mentioned. But there are other diseases, deserv-

1 Freckles. 2 White down, or fine hair growing on discolored parts of the body. 3 Brown spots in pregnant Women. 4 White spots on the nails. 5 A scar. 6 A high acuminate head. 7 A bunch on the back. 8 Wrinkles and discoloration in old People. 9 Grey hair. 10 A want of some part of the body. 11 Marks on the body from the birth. 12. A deformity from the birth. 13 A wrinkling of the skin from loss of flesh. 14 The legs bending too much inwards. 15 The legs turning too much outwards. 16 The sole of the foot not hollow but flat. 17 A flatness of the Thorax. 18 A disappearing of one or both testicles. 19 A mixture of the Sexes. 20 Bony excrescences on the temples like horns. 21 One arm shorter than the other. 22 A yellowness of the skin from the birth. *Translator.*

ing a place, whose omission the studious Reader will not so readily pardon. These omissions I acknowledge, and at the same time lament ; but there are many reasons why several diseases have been omitted. In the first place, some diseases may have wholly escaped my observation. Secondly, There are others sufficiently known, but for which I could not assign a proper place in my system. Lastly, there are others, whose history is so imperfectly known to Physicians, that I could neither assign a place, nor give a character proper for them. But that these genera might not be wholly passed over, I have at the close of the work, subjoined a catalogue of as many as I could recollect, that Posterity, with greater ingenuity and industry, may assign to each its proper place and character.

With the same view, that beginners should not be puzzled with a needless multiplicity, I have reduced the number of species, as well as genera. This perhaps will be more exceptionable than the other, since no species, that really exists, ought to be omitted. Indeed the difficulty of the work, heretofore held me long in suspence, whether I should undertake to enumerate the species or not ; and I finally began it, only with the view of giving the species of SAUVAGE, in a more correct and intelligible series. But having determined to enumerate the species, I was of opinion, from a more close and careful consideration of the subject, that the species of SAUVAGE ought to be much reduced.

SAUVAGE is the only one, that merits notice, for enumerating the species of diseases ; (for I have little estimation of SAGAR on this account,) and though he deserves much applause for his numerous observations, collected with so much industry, yet it cannot be concealed, that he mistook greatly in many things, particularly, in considering as different, and repeating under different names, those species which in truth are the same ; and especially in often confounding sympathetic

disorders with idiopathic ; whence he enlarged the number of species beyond all reasonable bounds. I have done what I could to remedy these faults, and unless I am mistaken, I have benefitted the system, by reducing the multifarious species of SAUVAGE to a less number.

And to effect this, I have in the first place, considered many species, esteemed by SAUVAGE as different, to be one and the same, and have placed them under one name. The reasons of this will be given in the proper places,

Secondly, being determined to enumerate only the idiopathic species, as true and genuine ; of the species of SAUVAGE I have omitted all that I considered symptomatic. But whenever any use could be made of the symptomatic species, I have not failed to mention them separate from the others.

Lastly, another and principal reason, why I supposed the number of species enumerated by SAUVAGE, ought to be lessened is, that many mentioned by him as different, I have considered and placed only as varieties of the same species.

To distinguish with precision, the species itself, from the variety of the same species, seems to be the greatest difficulty in forming a system of Nosology. In plants and animals, the signs distinguishing the species from the varieties are evident ; but such distinguishing signs not being found in diseases, to mark the difference between the species and varieties, is in all instances more difficult ; for this reason I judged it to be safest, and in a degree necessary, to enumerate many of the varieties : and being of opinion that such distinction would be highly useful to Practitioners, I have endeavoured, in every case, to exhibit it justly ; and if equal certainty does not appear in every case, yet from a careful consideration of what follows, it will be evident, I trust, that I am generally near the truth.

Every disease, which afflicts many Persons, manifests all the characteristic symptoms of the species in every Patient ; and though these symptoms may be more violent in some than in others, yet I cannot suppose that different species are thereby produced : and it is a rule with me universally, that diseases differing only in degree, afford nothing more than a variety of the same species.

An enquiry here arises, concerning distinguishing the species from its variety, when, in disorders of different Persons, there are sometimes more, and sometimes fewer, than the usual symptoms of each species.

Whenever we can distinguish those symptoms that are more, and those that are less essential, we can conclude nothing from the absence of some of the usual symptoms, but that it is a variety of the species only.

And when some accidental symptoms are added to the characteristic ones, if they can be accounted symptoms of symptoms, rather than symptoms of the cause, they furnish only a variety of the species.

Again when the additional symptoms, in a particular species, are wholly unusual, while the principal circumstances of the disease seem little or nothing changed ; this also affords only a variety.

But since every genus may arise from various causes, they may, from the diversity of the cause only, afford different species, yet not always, for whenever that diversity shall be small, and the symptoms, at the same time, but little changed, I suppose it will exhibit only a variety of the species.

In like manner, a disease may be of a different species, from the diversity of its seat ; but if there be no essential variation of the disease, either from the structure of the part, or its function, this difference of seat affords only a variety.

Since we are here treating of distinguishing diseases, I wish two things might be particularly noticed,

which may greatly assist in indicating the similitude, and affinity of diseases, in different Persons.

The one is, that a similitude of the cause, argues a similarity of the disease, attacking different Persons : So when the diseases of divers Persons, arise from one and the same cause ; when this cause is necessary to produce the disease in every person, and when it seems always to possess the same power and efficacy, we may then conclude, that all diseases arising from such a cause, are of the same or similar nature.

This appears to me an important consideration in most contagious diseases : for many persons are seized with them, from the same specific contagion ; nor were they ever known to attack any one, without the application of the peculiar contagion, whose power and qualities seem to be every where nearly the same. This last observation seems to be doubted by some ; but as the effects of the same contagion, have been observed, for many ages, to have been every where uniformly the same, we may justly conclude them to be similar in quality and strength ; hence especially, we ought to attribute any seeming diversity in the effects of the contagion, rather to the peculiar circumstances of the infected person, than to any real variety in its qualities and power.

We must therefore conclude that diseases arising from the same specific contagion are similar in their nature, and that they hardly afford more than one single species of the same genus ; and it is to be presumed, that the diversity sometimes observable, indicates no more than a variety of the same species.

I would have all this applied, not only to contagious eruptive disorders, but also to most epidemic fevers. In promulgating this opinion of the similarity of epidemic fevers, I am obliged to dissent from the respectable authority of SYDENHAM, who maintained that fevers of this kind were of many species. Whether I am right or not, I much doubt ; and I leave it to posteri-

ty to determine the point, with only this observation, that it will be much to the advantage of Physicians, to ascertain which opinion is true, or rather to fix the limits of both.

The other thing which shews the similitude of diseases in different persons, is the similarity of remedies by which they are cured. The similarity of diseases, in fact consists in the similarity of their proximate causes, whatever they may be ; but since medicines cure diseases only by removing their proximate causes, it follows, that those diseases must be of the same nature, which are cured by the same remedies.

This reasoning shews with the greatest certainty, the similarity of inflammations, cured by phlebotomy, and of intermittents, cured by the peruvian bark. But this doctrine, however useful it may sometimes be, is yet fallacious, and must be very cautiously admitted in practice, and a system of Nosology. The lower class of Physicians apply the same remedies to almost every species of the same genus, in all their varieties ; and many genera, with them, seem to differ in nothing from their species. But the more skilful know, that diseases similar in appearance, yet different in reality, are cured by the same medicines more rarely than is imagined : They also well know, that medicines promiscuously exhibited, are often to no purpose, at least the cures are much less perfect. The most experienced also know, that it is necessary to good practice, that medicines should be particularly adapted, not only to the genera, but also to every species, and often to the several varieties.

In order to render the medical art more concise, and thence easier, I judge that every species should be distinguished from its varieties : but I confess that this distinction is uncertain in many cases ; and I suppose it to be best, in a system of Nosology, to enumerate the most of those varieties ; and after endeavoring to do this, in all instances, I shall leave it to

more skilful, who may hereafter engage in a work of this kind, to render the distinction more accurate.

Having given the reasons that induced me to lessen the number of genera and species of diseases ; it remains that I explain how those, which I have admitted are to be characterized.

In the first place, I have every where selected the symptoms which are external and obvious to the senses, neglecting or rather rejecting all conjecture concerning the internal state of the body : and of these sensible appearances, I have always preferred those that are perceived by the Physician, rather than by the Patient ; yet the latter, however fallacious, are not wholly to be rejected.

Secondly, I judged that those symptoms ought especially to be taken, which at all times accompany the disease ; this I consider too essential to be ever omitted. But since many diseases in their course, assume very different appearances, in such the character must often necessarily be taken from the successive course of the symptoms.

But on this point two questions arise. The first is, whether part of the character may be taken from the first attack of the disease ? To this it may be replied, That though the judgment of Physicians, at the beginning of diseases, is frequently erroneous, and sometimes wholly false, and is therefore not altogether to be depended on, in distinguishing them ; yet as they are sometimes well known, and readily observed, the symptoms at the beginning in such cases, may with propriety, be exhibited as characteristic signs.

The other question is, how far in the series of symptoms, occurring in the course of a disease, it is proper to seek for its character ? I answer, that many diseases, as eruptions and intermittent fevers, cannot be known, till after a regular course of the symptoms for several days, it is necessary, in order to distinguish such diseases, to take the character from that course

of symptoms. But the characters that are not taken till after a long course of the disease perhaps not before its termination, ought not to be used in Nosology. So the illustrious LINNÆUS departs from his usual sagacity, in taking the character of what he calls *Continent* fevers, solely from the length of their duration.

The third rule for establishing the characters of diseases is, that since almost all diseases can be known, only by the concurrence of many symptoms, as many of these are to be taken for characteristic marks, as are necessary, and no more. Former Nosologists appear to me to have been generally too concise, and deficient in their characters of diseases; and perhaps I shall be blamed for being sometimes too lengthy and redundant. I have never been designedly redundant, but confess that I have ever aimed at being copious; judging it preferable to approach to redundancy, since posterity can much easier take away what is superfluous, than supply what is deficient.

Lastly, in constituting the characters of diseases, it may be enquired, whether it be proper to take any characteristic signs from the defects of any function exercised in health, or from the absence of symptoms appearing in other genera and species. SAUVAGE indeed, would not admit the defects of the functions to be diseases, since they indicated nothing positive; He has therefore wholly omitted many enumerated by LINNÆUS, under the order of *Constrictorii*,¹ and by VOGEL, under the class of *Epischesii*.²

But peace to the memory of so great a Man! though strictly speaking, the defects of the functions indicate nothing positive; yet the defect of any function, which is always exercised in health, exhibits a state of body, useful and even necessary to be known; and such a state may justly be esteemed a disease; and though these defects sometimes happen without trouble, or the symptoms of a disease, yet for the most part they

1 2 Constipating or obstructing the secretions. *Translator.*

excite great uneasiness and many symptoms. In such cases therefore the defects of the functions are often the manifest cause of the symptoms, and may justly be considered diseases, of which the characters must of necessity be taken from such defects. SAUVAGE seems hardly consistent with himself in instituting a class of *Debilitates*,³ and mentioning *Amnesia*,⁴ *Agrypnia*,⁵ *Ischuria*,⁶ and others as so many genera.

I do not approve of the signs taken from the absence of symptoms in similar diseases, and think they ought to be avoided as much as possible : but in many cases, I believe it not to be practicable, and no Nosologist has hitherto wholly rejected them.

When the character of diseases are established by these rules, it is necessary to express them in clear and determinate language ; and to give a significant name to every disease.

The learned know, that the celebrated LINNÆUS perfected the system of Botany, by rendering the botanic language more accurate, and always using the most proper and definite terms ; and I have no doubt, but that descriptions of diseases, similar to those of plants by LINNÆUS, would be highly useful to Nosology. But this does not seem so necessary in Nosology as in botany, because there is not such a multiplicity of things in the former as in the latter, and because the doctrine of symptoms, in almost every system of general Pathology, affords much assistance. It must be confessed however, that the doctrine of symptoms, as hitherto published, is not so full and accurate as could be wished ; but should it in future, be rendered more ample, and all the terms be more expressive, and better defined, it would greatly assist in perfecting a system of Nosology. But in attempts of this kind care should be taken, not to run into such subtil and doubtful distinctions, as was done by the Au-

3 Weakness or debility. 4 Loss of memory. 5 Obstinate wakefulness. 6 Suppression of urine. Translator.

thor of the *clinical observations* published at Warsaw for the years 1767 and 1768. I have attempted nothing of this kind, both because it would have required more leisure than I could have found for a long time ; and because it seemed to me less necessary, as I was careful to use generally the most common physical terms, and in the sense universally understood.

In denominating the Classes, Orders, and Genera of diseases I have followed the same rules, as far as I was able that LINNÆUS gives in his *Critical Botany*, and *Botanical Philosophy*.

When new ideas are to be expressed, new terms must necessarily be used ; and this I have sometimes done, though very seldom. It is certainly wrong to alter the medical vocabulary, which has been long established, without weighty reasons, and I have been every where careful not to do it ; yet the celebrated LINNÆUS often did it, without any urgent necessity ; and VOGEL has loaded Nosology with many new, frivolous, and foolish terms.

That the knowledge of diseases might be clearer and more certain, I have, in all cases, added to the proper names, the synonyma of other Nosologists, and of the most celebrated medical Authors. This I have more carefully done, that Students might know from what writings the knowledge of diseases might best be obtained.

In enumerating the synonyma of the species, I have omitted the appellations, used by SAGAR, because neglecting intirely the synonyma of other Authors, he has often left me uncertain what species he meant to express, and because in arranging the species of diseases, he appears to be unskillful, and to have neglected the best rules for adjusting a system of Nosology.

The synonyma of the Antients I have also omitted, not because I supposed their writings were wholly to be neglected, but because I could not ascertain their synonyma with sufficient precision to be profitable to myself or others.

THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF
CLASSES AND ORDERS.*

CLASS. I. PYREXIÆ.

ORDER I. FEBRES.

II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

III. EXANTHEMATA.

IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

V. PROFLUVIÆ.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

ORDER I. COMATA.

II. ADYNAMIÆ.

* LINNÆUS, VOGEL and SAGAR copy almost exactly the classes at first instituted by SAUVAGE : but as many of those classes are neither natural nor proper, such as *Vitia*,¹ *Anhelationes*,² *Dolores*,³ and *Fluxus*.⁴ I could not follow such an arrangement ; but have given one, that is more simple, and as I judge, more universally applicable. This system may perhaps appear imperfect, because the distinction, between diseases of the whole body, treated of in the three first classes, and those of a particular part, which I call *LOCALES*, and have placed in the fourth class, may not readily appear in all instances. Probably this will sometimes happen, though rarely : but I can offer nothing better at present ; and for the reasons given in the preface page 15, I am not very solicitous about forming a perfect arrangement of the classes.

1 Disorders of the skin requiring a Surgeon. 2 Disorders affecting the lungs. 3 Painful disorders. 4 Fluxes.

Translator.

III. SPASMI.

IV. VESANIÆ.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

ORDER I. MARCORES.

II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

III. IMPETIGINES.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

ORDER I. DYSÆTHESIÆ.

II. DYSOREXIÆ.

III. DYSCINESIÆ.

IV. APOCENOSES.

V. EPISCHESES.

VI. TUMORES.

VII. ECTOPIÆ.

VIII. DIALYSES.

METHODICAL SYSTEM OF NOSOLOGY.

Class I. PYREXIÆ.

CHARACTER. AFTER a shivering the pulse becomes quicker, and the heat greater than in health; many of the functions are disturbed; the strength, especially of the limbs, is diminished.*

SYNONYMA. Morbi febriles of *Authors*,

* It may be proper to apologize here, for what may be censured perhaps in this, and many other places. It may be said that pyrexia sometimes happen, which are preceded by no shivering; and at other times, the pulse is not more frequent, nor the heat greater than is usual in health; the character therefore here given is neither true, nor universally applicable. I will not deny that such pyrexia are occasionally observed, though seldom: but in giving the characters of the classes, for the purpose of ascertaining the diagnostics of the species, it seems unnecessary that all the symptoms of the class should be found in every species; it will be sufficient, if most of them are generally present.

A just character ought to include the concurrence of many marks or symptoms, and VOGEL certainly erred when he placed, with the Antients, the character of pyrexia, or fevers as they are called, in an increased heat alone; as have likewise the Moderns, SYLVIVS, and the celebrated BOERHAAVE, in ascertaining them only by the velocity of the pulse. He that says a fever is present, while the pulse is not quicker than usual, certainly must judge of its presence by other signs than the velocity of the pulse. Hence appears the necessity of mentioning many symptoms in every character.

I would here just observe, that the velocity of the pulse alone, does not always indicate the presence of a fever, since the pulse may become quicker than usual, from many external causes.

ORDLR I. FEBRES.

A pyrexia, without any original local disorder, succeeding languor, weariness and other signs of debility.

Fevers, of Authors.

Morbi critici febriles, of Linnaeus.

SECTION I. INTERMITTENTES.

Fevers arising from the miasma of stagnating waters; performing their course by many paroxysms; an absence, or at least an evident remission of the fever interposed; the paroxysms returning without violent symptoms, generally with shivering; there being only one paroxysm in one day.*

Intermittentes, of Authors.

Remittentes, of Authors.†

without any disease, or the injury of the functions. These ideas of the character of pyrexia, I attentively considered when giving the character above. But I can hardly expect to be so happy in the other classes and orders; and if the characters shall generally apply to the several species, a few exceptions may be excused, and if in most instances they should be useful, I shall be satisfied, for I am not so vain as to hope for perfection in every particular.

* He who carefully considers what I shall immediately observe, concerning distinguishing remittent fevers, which have the appearance of continual, from those that are strictly called continual, will readily see the reason why I have thought it necessary to change the character I formerly gave, of continual and intermittent fevers.

† SAUVAGE, LINNÆUS, and SAGAR, have instituted a separate order of remittent fevers, as though they were wholly different from the proper intermittents; but in my opinion they were wrong. For those that are called remittents, arise from the same cause as intermittents, the miasma of stagnating waters; they rage together epidemically in the same places, and in the same seasons of the year: they both are cured by exactly the same remedies; and very often the same disease, in the same person, assumes the

Exacerbantes, of *Linnaeus*.

Continuæ, of *Vogel*.*

Continuæ periodicæ, *Sennert. de febre Lib. II. cap. 15*,

Continua remittentes, *Boerhaave Aph. 727*.

Compositæ ex acuta periodo, *Junck. Tab. 82*.

Continuæ remittentes, proportionatæ, of *Tortus, Therap. Spec. L. V. cap. I*.

Continentes of *Morton, Exerc. II*.

GENUS I. TERTIANI.

Similar paroxysms happening once in about forty-eight hours ; the accessions about noon.

Tertian, of *Authors*.

A Tertian is either,

I. In which the fever wholly goes off.

1. This varies according to the duration of the paroxysm.

A. A tertian with paroxysms not continuing longer than twelve hours.

Tertian legitima, *Sauvage sp. 1*.

Tertiana vera, of *Cleghorn*.

B. A tertian with paroxysms continuing longer than twelve hours.

Tertiana notha or spuria, *S. sp. 2*.

type, sometimes of a remittent, and sometimes of an intermittent Diseases therefore so nearly resembling each other in their cause, cure and type, ought not to be separated from the same order, nor even from the same section.

* *VOGEL* still more inconsiderately joins all remittents with continual fevers. All the fevers that are called *continual*, have indeed remissions and exacerbations ; but they differ greatly in many other things (as I shall soon observe,) from remittents, which I have very properly, as I judge, referred to intermittents.

2. It varies according to the returns of the paroxysms.

C. A tertian returning every day, with unequal paroxysms, every second being similar.

Tertiana duplex, S. sp. 13.

Duplicana, of *Linnaeus*.

D. A tertian returning every second day, on which there are two paroxysms.

Tertiana duplicata, S. sp. 14.

E. A tertian returning every day, with two paroxysms on one day, and only one on the other.

Tertiana triplex, S. sp. 15.

Semitertiana, of *Hoffman*.

Semitertiana primi ordinis, of *Galen*.

F. A tertian returning every day, with a more considerable remission between an odd and an even day, than between an even and an odd one.

Hemitritæus, of *Celsus*.*

Semitertiana, of *Cleghorn*.

Semitertiani secundi ordinis, of *Galen*.

Amphimerina hemitritæus, S. sp. 8.

Amphimerina pseudo hemitritæus,* S. sp. 9.

3. It varies according to the symptoms.

G. A tertian accompanied with a disposition to sleep.

Tertiana carotica, S. sp. 10.

Tertiana hemiplegica, S. sp. 20.

* Perhaps every *hemitritæus* ought to be ranked with remittents; and though I confess it to be difficult to assign their proper limits, yet I am unwilling to separate those that are so nearly allied.

Quotidiana soporosa, S. sp. 8.
Febris caput impetens, of *Sydenham*.

H. A tertian accompanied with spasms, and convulsive motions.

Tertiana asthmatica, S. sp. 6.
Tertiana hysterica, S. sp. 8.
Hysteria febricosa, S. sp. 8.
Tertiana epileptica, S. sp. 16.
Quotidiana epileptica, S. sp. 3.
Eclampsia febricosa, S. sp. 17.
Tertiana tetanodes, of *Authors*.
Tetanus febricosus, S. sp. 10.

I. A tertian accompanied with an efflorescence of the skin.

Tertiana petechialis, S. sp. 3.
Tertiana scorbutica, of *Wedelius*.
Tertiana urticata, S. sp. 22.
Tertiana miliaris, S. sp. 21.

K. A tertian accompanied with inflammation.

Tertiana pleuritica, S. sp. 4.
Pleuritis periodica, S. sp. 14.
Tertiana arthritica, S. sp. 5.

4. It varies according as it is complicated with other diseases.

Tertiana scorbutica, S. sp. 9.
Tertiana syphilitica, S. sp. 17.
Tertiana verminosa, S. sp. 18.

5. It varies according to its cause.*

* I indeed allow of no other sufficient cause of intermittent fevers, but the miasma of stagnating waters ; yet as this miasma is not always active enough to excite the disease, without the concurrence of some other assistant powers, such assistant powers I here admit as part of the cause, though they never could have produced the disease, had not the marsh effluvia preceded

Tertiana accidentalis, S. sp. 12.

Tertiana a scabie, S. sp. 11.

II. In which there is only a remission.*

Tritæophia, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Tritæus, of *Linneus*.

Hemitritæa, of *Linneus*.

Tertianæ remittentes and *continua* of *Authors*.

Tertiana subintrantes, *proportionatæ*, *subcontinua*, of *Tortus*.

Tertiana subcontinua, S. sp. 19.

Quotidiana deceptiva, S. sp. 2.

Amphimerina semiquintana, S. sp. 24.

Tritæophya deceptiva, S. sp. 10.

The most remarkable of those which *Tortus* calls *tertianæ comitata*, are the following.

1. *Tertiana cholericæ*, or *dysentericæ*.

2. *Tertiana subcruenta*, or *atrabilialis*.

3. *Tertiana cardiaca*.

Amphimerina cardiaca, S. sp. 5.†

Tritæophia assodes, S. sp. 6.

Ecbria continua assodes, of *Vogel*.

4. *Tertiana diaphoretica*.

Tritæophia typhodes, S. sp. 4.

* Remittent tertians are so various in their type and symptoms, and their forms so often interchanged in the same persons, that it will be difficult to arrange them so as to be of lasting utility. But those tertians which are accompanied with some peculiar and grievous symptoms, called by *Tortus tertianæ comitata*, I have enumerated from him: and that every thing appertaining to the subject, may be before the Reader, I have given a list of those Authors, who have written best upon remittent tertians, and have exhibited the most interesting examples of them.

† The distinction between *amphimerinæ* and *tritæophiæ*, and between quotidians and double tertians, is often difficult. But the experienced know that tertians occur much oftener than quotidians, and that the animal œconomy is much inclined to preserve the type of tertians in all fevers; hence I have referred many of the *amphimerinæ* to remittent tertians: but the skilful must judge.

Tritæophya elodes. S. sp. 5.*
Febris continua elodes, of *Vogel*.

5. *Tertiana syncopalis*.

Tritæophya syncopalis, S. sp. 1.
Amphimerina syncopalis, S. sp. 4.
Amphimerina humerosa, S. sp. 6.
Febris continua syncopalis, of *Vogel*.

6. *Tertiana algida*.

Amphimerina epiala, S. sp. 3.
Amphimerina phricodes, S. sp. 7.
Tritæophya leipyria, S. sp. 9.
Tertiana leipyria, S. sp. 23.
Febris continua epiala and leipyria, of *Vogel*.

7. *Tertiana lethargica*.

Tritæophya carotica, S. sp. 7.
Tertiana apoplectica, of *Morton*.
Tertiana soporosa, of *Werlhoff*.
Febris epidemica Urbeveta, of *Lanciscus*.

The most remarkable instances of remittent tertians, that I have met with, are the following.

Causos, of *Hippocrates*.
Tritæophya causus, S. sp. 2.
Febris ardens, of *Boerhaave*.
Remittens ardens, or *causis*, of *Macbride*.
Tertiana perniciosa, of *Lewis Mercatus*.

This very mortal fever appeared under the deceitful form of a tertian, and was accompanied with numerous accidental symptoms, of the most dangerous kind.

Tertiana pestilens, of *Diversus*.
Tertiana maligna pestilens, of *Riverius*.
Morbus Hungaricus, of *Sennertus*.
Languor Pannonicus, of *Cobert*.
Amphimerina Hungarica, S. sp. 10.

* The type of the sweating fever mentioned by *Boyer*, in his *Method of treating epidemical diseases*, and referred to this place by *Sauvage*, I cannot ascertain from the description of *Boyer* himself, but suppose it rather belongs to the typhus.

See the notes to the typhus.

Hemitritæus pestilens, of *Schenckius*.

Febres pestilentes Ægyptiorum, of *Alpinus*.

Febris tertiana epidemica, of *Bartholin*.

Febres epidemiæ of the autumn of the years 1657 and 1658, by *Willis*.

Febris synæches epidemica, from 1658 to 1664, and from 1673 to 1691, by *Morton*.

Febres autumnales incipientes, from 1661 to 1664, by *Sydenham*.

Affectus epidemicus Leydensis, of *Sylvius*.

Morbus epidemicus Leydensis, of *Fanois*.

Tertianæ perniciosæ and *pestilentes*, and *Febres castrenses epidemiæ*, of *Lancisus*.

Febres intermittentes anomalæ, and *mali moris*, of *Hoffman*.

Febris cholericæ minus acuta, of *Hoffman*.

Febris epidemica Leydensis, 1719, of *Koker*.

Amphimerina paludosa, S. sp. 19.

Febris paludum, of *Pringle*.

Bononiensis constitutio hyemalis, 1729, by *Beccarus*.

Amphimerina biliosa, S. sp. 22.

Remittens biliosa, of *Macbride*.

Febris Castrensis, of *Pringle*.

Febris putrida epidemica, of *Huxham*.

Febris biliosa Lausanensis, of *Tissot*.

Tritæophya Wratislaviensis, S. sp. 3.

Tritæophya Americana, S. sp. 12?

Febris anomala Batava, of *Grainger*.

Morbus Naronianus, of *Pujatus*.

Febris continua remittens, of *Hillary*.

Febris Avenionensis, 1772 and 1773.

Febris intermittens irregularis Tolosæ, 1772.

Febris intermittens and *remittens* at the Island of Jourdan, 1777.

Febris remittens Indiæ Orientalis, of *Lind*.

Febris critica, and *febris biliosa æstatis*, of *Rouppé*.

Febris remittens regionum calidarum, of *Lind*.

The following are symptomatic remittent tertians.

Tritæophya lactea, S. sp. 8.

Febris lactea, of *Etmüller*.

GENUS II. QUARTANA.

Similar paroxysms happening once in about seventy-two hours ; the accessions in the afternoon.

Quartana, of Authors.

This is either,

I. In which there is a complete intermission.

1. This varies according to its type.

A. A quartan with one paroxysm on every fourth day, and none on the other.

Quartana legitima, S. sp. 1.

B. A quartan with two paroxysms on every fourth day, and none on the other.

Quartana duplicata, S. sp. 4.

C. A quartan with three paroxysms on every fourth day, and none on the other.

Quartana triplicata, S. sp. 16.

D. A quartan, which of four days, has only the third free of fever ; the paroxysms of every fourth day being similar.

Quartana duplex, S. sp. 3.

E. A quartan happening every day, the paroxysms of every fourth day being similar.

Quartana triplex, S. sp. 5.

2. It varies according to the symptoms.

Quartana cataleptica, S. sp. 7.

Quartana, comatosa, S. sp. 15.

Quartana epileptica, S. sp. 8.
 Quartana hysterica, S. sp. 10.
 Quartana nephralgica, S. sp. 9.
 Quartana metastatica, S. sp. 17.
 Quartana amens, S. sp. 12,
 Quartana splenetica, S. sp. 2.
 Quartana hepatica, of *Macbride*.

3. It varies according as it is complicated with other diseases.

Quartana syphilitica, S. sp. 6.
 Quartana arthritica, S. sp. 11.
 Arthritis febrisequa, S. sp. 10,
 Arthritis febricosa, S. sp. 10.
 Quartana Scorbutica, S. sp. 14.

II. In which there is only a remission.

Tetartophya, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
 Quartana remittens, of *Authors*.

Its varieties are,

Tetartophya simplex, S. sp. 1.*
 Amphimerina semiquartana, S. sp. 23.
 Tetartophya semitertiana, S. sp. 5.
 Tetartophya maligna, S. sp. 6.
 Tetartophya carotica, S. sp. 4.
 Tetartophya splenalgica, S. sp. 2.†

* All medical writers testify, that a continued quartan is a very rare disease ; but SAUVAGE cites an instance of it, from the third volume of the works of FRANCIS JOEL · but I find nothing to that purpose in the place quoted, but in the fifth volume, page 63, are these words : “ The ancients constituted two species of “ quartan fever, a continual quartan, (which I have never seen “ myself, though seventy years old, and therefore judge it rarely “ happens, if ever ;) and an intermitting, and this last frequently “ occurs.”

† SAUVAGE refers to this place the fever, which RAYMOND FORTIS calls *febris Ferneliana* ; and insists that it was so called by FORTIS, because FERNELIUS died of it : but SAUVAGE appears to me to be mistaken ; for FORTIS calls some fevers *Terne-*

Tetartophya hepatalgica, S. sp. 3.
Amphimerina spasmodica, S. sp. 16.

ERRATICÆ.

I suppose the *erraticæ* of SAUVAGE belong to tertians or quartans, and therefore I here subjoin their varieties.

Erratica quintana, S. sp. 1.
Erratica septana, S. sp. 2.
Hebdomadaria, of *Schenckius*.
Septimana, of *Morgani*.
Erratica octana, S. sp. 3.
Hemicrania lunatica, S. sp. 10.
Erratica nonana, S. sp. 4.
Erratica decimana, S. sp. 5.
Ephemera dichomene, S. sp. 11.
Erratica vaga, S. sp. 6.

GENUS III. QUOTIDIANA.

Similar paroxysms happening once in about twenty-four hours ; the accessions in the morning.

Quotidiana, of *Authors*.

I. In which there is a complete intermission.

1. This varies as it is unaccompanied by any other disorder.

A. Universal.

A quotidian returning the same hour in the morning.

Quotidiana simplex, S. sp. 1.

Quotidiana legitima, of *Sennertus*.

lian, not because they were of the genus of remittents, but because they were accompanied by a disorder of some of the viscera, particularly of the liver ; and indeed FERNELIUS died of an inflammation of the spleen ; but PLANTIUS, who treats expressly of that disease, in the life of FERNELIUS, prefixed to his works, does not say that it ever exhibited the type of a quartan.

B. Partial.

Quotidiana partialis, S. sp. 10,
Quotidiana cephalalgica, S. sp. 6.
Cephalalgia intermittens, S. sp. 7.
Cephalea febricosa, S. sp. 4.
Quotidiana ophthalmica, of *Morton*.
Ophthalmia febricosa, S. sp. 23.

2. It varies as it is accompanied with other diseases.

Quotidiana ischiadica, S. sp. 5.
Ischias intermittens, S. sp. 1.
Quotidiana nephralgica, S. sp. 7.
Nephralgia febricosa, S. sp. 13.
Quotidiana uretico-sputatoria.
Quotidiana epileptica, S. sp. 4.
Hysteralgia febricosa, S. sp. 9.

The following, which have their accessions in the evening, appear to be symptomatic.

Quotidiana hysterica, S. sp. 3.
Quotidiana catarrhalis, S. sp. 9.
Quotidiana stranguriosa, S. sp. 11.

II. In which there is only a remission.

Amphimerina, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
Quotidiana continua, of *Vogel*.
Quotidianæ remittentes and *continua*, of *Authors*.
Amphimerina latica, S. sp. 1.
Febris continua lymphatica, of *Etmuller*.
Amphimerina singultuosa, S. sp. 14.
Febris continua Lyngodes, of *Vogel*.

The other *amphimerinæ* of *Sauvage*, belong to the tertians, or quartans, many of which have already been mentioned; or they appear to be symptomatic and vespertine; of which are the following.

Amphimerina catarrhalis, S. sp. 2.
Amphimerina anginosa, S. sp. 12.
Amphimerina tussiculosa, S. sp. 13.

Amphimerina peripneumonica, S. sp. 15.

Amphimerina variolosa, S. sp. 20.

Amphimerina miliaris, S. sp. 11.

Amphimerina arthritica, S. sp. 21.

I am ignorant of the *amphimerina mimosa*, and *phrenitica*, S. sp. 17, 18.

SECTION II. CONTINUÆ.*

Fevers without intermission, not arising from the miasma of stagnant waters, performing their course with small yet evident remissions and exacerbations; two paroxysms every day.†

Continuæ, of *Authors*.

Continentes, of *Authors*.

* SAUVAGE calls those *continual fevers*, which continue to the end of their course, without rising or falling more than once or twice in a month; and LINNÆUS, with most of the medical schools, calls them *continent*. But in an extensive practice of forty years, I have rarely seen a fever of this description, and have generally observed, even in continual fevers, evident remissions and exacerbations daily. It is evident from the character which VOGEL, gives of continual fevers, that he was of the same opinion; nor does the celebrated DE HAEN differ, as may be seen in his treatise on the division of fevers; but BRENDELIUS, expressly confirms my opinion, in the following words, "All our fevers whether acute, inflammatory, exanthematic, malignant, or any other kind, are continual remittents, and have evident exacerbations and remissions."

And though in some fevers, the remissions and exacerbations are small, and noticed with some difficulty, yet I believe that they always take place; and for this reason especially, that in every fever, consisting manifestly of many paroxysms, every paroxysm always finishes its course of remission and exacerbation, within the space of twenty-four hours; so that in fevers, the animal æconomy seems to be subjected, by a kind of Law, to a diurnal course. This law governs in health; and all hectic cases are peculiarly under its influence. It is therefore probable that the same course, which so often is observed, takes place universally in all fevers, and that there is not in nature, a true continual fever.

† Having given a decided opinion, that every continual fever consists of a repetition of paroxysms, it may often be doubtful, whe-

GENUS IV. SYNOCHA.*

The heat much increased, the pulse frequent, strong and hard ; the urine red ; the functions of the common sensory but little disturbed.

Synocha, of *Authors*.

(Synocha, or febris acuta sanguinea, of *Hoffman*.

Synochus, of *Vogel*.

Continua non putris, of *Boerhaave*.

Ephamera, of *Authors*.

Diaria, of *Linnaeus*.

Febris inflammatoria, of *Authors*.

Whether a particular fever be of the order of *continuals*, or *remittents* ; which uncertainty to remove accurately, I have given different characters, from what I formerly gave ; to both *continuals*, and *intermittents*, under the latter of which I suppose all the remittents of Authors ought to be included. The characters now given, will I think be applied easily, and with sufficient certainty to most cases that occur. But I leave it to the more sagacious to determine, whether the characters, on the whole, are justly given, or whether others nearer the truth can be found. I believe that every continual fever, consists of two paroxysms on every day ; but as the paroxysms are doubled in some intermittents as well as remittents, continual fevers cannot be known from this circumstance only. Indeed I am unwilling that it should be trusted alone in forming the diagnostics of fevers, for in every doubtful case, I suppose that remittents can always be distinguished from intermittents, by their cause, type, or mode of attack. Finally let Practitioners observe, whether continual fevers may not often be known with certainty, when they arise from human contagion, a cause very frequent, and often manifest.

* Almost precisely the same division of fevers, has been adopted from the times of GALEN to the present day, and has been taken either from the degree of putridity, very inaccurately defined, or from the duration of the disease ; but these marks are exceeding illy chosen, especially the latter, which SAUVAGE, LINNÆUS, and SAGAR chiefly used in forming their systems of Nosology. See Preface, Page 22, and Page 25 and 26 I have instituted a different division, founded as far as I could judge, upon the diversity of symptoms, and the nature of diseases ; following at the same time, the common division of fevers into inflammatory and nervous, now generally adopted in Great-Britain ; though I have avoided these appellations as being too theoretical. The names which I have used have been long since received by Phy-

Its varieties are,

- Synocha plethorica, S. sp. 1.
- Synocha sanguinea, of *Sennertus*.
- Ephemera plethorica, S. sp. 1.
- Ephemera a frigore, S. sp. 3.
- Ephemera a calore, S. sp. 4.
- Synochus pleuritica, S. sp. 5.
- Febris pleuritica, of *Sydenham*.
- Synochus rheumatisans, S. sp. 7.
- Synochus hycmalis, S. sp. 8.

The following are symptomatic.

- Ephemera nauseativa, S. sp. 2.
- Ephemera a phlogosi, &c. S. sp. 6.
- Synocha dolorum, S. sp. 7.
- Ephemera lactea, S. sp. 5.
- Ephemera menstrua, S. sp. 8.
- Synocha catarrhalis, S. sp. 5.
- Synocha scorbutica, S. sp. 6.
- Synochus scorbutica, S. sp. 13.
- Synocha cephalalgica, S. sp. 8.

GENUS V. TYPHUS.

A contagious disease ; heat but little increased ; the pulse small, weak, and generally quick ; the urine but little changed ; the functions of the common sensorium much disturbed ; great diminution of strength.

Typhus, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Its species are,

I. Typhus (*petechialis*) accompanied generally with petechiæ.

This varies in degree.*

1. Typhus mitior.

sicians ; and if I have not always used them in their most usual acceptation, in which Physicians themselves have not been very uniform, I shall not be much concerned ; since the characters which I have subjoined, will preclude all possibility of mistake.

* I am averse to giving different names to diseases differing only in degree ; but as it has been customary lately, to call a certain fever by the name of the *Nervous fever*, as if it were different from all others, I have, in conformity to this custom, under the,

Febris maligna hectica, or Lues convulsiva nervosa, of *Willis*.*

Febris pestilens, of *Fracastorius*.

Febris pestilens sine caractere veneni, of *Forestus*.

Febris hectica pestilens, of *Forestus*.

Febris nova, A. D. 1685, of *Sydenham*.

Febris putrida nervosa, A. D. 1720, 1721, of *Wintringham*.

Febris lenta nervosa, of *Authors*.

Febris contagiosa, of *Lind*.

Typhus nervosus, S. sp. 2.

Typhus comatosus, S. sp. 3.

Tritæophya typhodes, S. sp. 11.

2. Typhus gravior.

Febris pestilens, of *P. Sal. Diversus*.

Febris pestilens Ægyptiorum, of *Alpinus*.

Typhus Ægyptianus, S. sp. 6.

Cephalitis epidemica, A. D. 1510, S. sp. 6.

Febris pestilens maligna, of *Sennertus*.

Febris maligna pestilens, of *Riverius*.

Febris pestilens maligna, A. D. 1643, of *Willis*.

Febris Senegallens's, Lond. Med. Obs. II. 21.

Typhus carcerum, S. sp. 1.

Febris nautica pestilentialis of *Huxham*.

Miliaris nautica, S. sp. 7.

Febris putrida contagiosa in carceribus genita of *Huxham*.

Miliaris purpurata, S. sp. 8.

Febris carcerum & nosocomiorum, of *Authors*,

Typhus castrensis, S. sp. 5.

Febris castrensis, or cephalalgia epidemica of *Maius*.

title of *typhus mitior*, enumerated those fevers of various Authors, which by some affinity might be referred to the nervous fever of the Moderns. But as the limits of this disease have not been accurately ascertained, I cannot say that I have been very exact in the enumeration.

I have been still less able to please myself, in adducing, among the genera of fevers, any disorder answering to the descriptions, which either Antient or Modern Writers have given of the *putrid fever*. I suppose that the humours have a tendency to putridity in every typhus; but this only in different degrees; and a greater or less tendency to putridity only varies, but does not change the species. It must suffice therefore, to indicate, under the title of *typhus gravior*, those fevers of various Authors, which are more particularly distinguished by the appellation of putrid.

* This is the first instance that I can recollect, of any fever being called by the name of *nervous*; a term that the English immediately adopted, but other Nations not till lately.

Febris Hungarica, or castrensis of *Juncker*.*

Febris castrensis of the French in Bohemia, A. D. 1742.

Febris petechialis, of *Authors*.

Febris catarrhalis maligna petechizans, of *Authors*.

Febris putrida, of *Macbride*.

Febris catarrhalis putrida, A. D. 1768, of *De Mertens*.

Febris putrida biliosa, A. D. 1769, of *De Mertens*.

Febris putrida nervosa, A. D. 1770, of *De Mertens*.

The following are instances of petechial fevers.

Febris quæ lenticulas, petiulas, aut punctiulas vocant, of *Fracastorius*.

Febris peticularis Tridenti, A. D. 1591, of *Roboretus*.

Febris petechialis epidemica Colonia, A. D. 1672, of *Donckers*.

Febris petechialis epidemica Posonii, A. D. 1683, of *C. F. Loeu*.

Febris petechialis epidemica Mutinæ, A. D. 1692, of *Rhamazini*.

Febris maligna petechizans, A. D. 1698, of *Hoffman*.

Febris petechialis Wratislaviæ, A. D. 1699, of *Helwick*.

Febris endemica Lipsiæ, A. D. 1718, of *Adolphus*.

Febris endemica et epidemica Corcagiensis, A. D. 1708, 1718, of *Rogers*.

Febris continua epidemica Corcagiensis, A. D. 1719, of *M. o Connel*.

Febris petechialis epidemica Cremonæ, A. D. 1734, of *Vaicharenghus*.

Febris petechizans Petropoli, A. D. 1735,

Febris petechialis Hassiæ, A. D. 1740, 1741, of *Ritter*.

Febris petechialis Vigornia, of *Wall*.

Febris petechialis maligna Rintellii, A. D. 1741.

Febris petechialis epidemica Silesiæ, A. D. 1741.

Febris petechialis epidemica Viennæ, A. D. 1757.

Febris petechialis epidemica Lipsiæ, A. D. 1757.

Febris petechialis epidemica, in various parts of Germany, from 1755 to 1761 of *Strack*.

Febris epidemica maligna a Coutances, A. D. 1772.

Febris petechialis nervosa a Dijon, A. D. 1760.

* The Hungarian disease or fever, I have referred above to tertian remittents, with SAUVAGE and PRINGLE; nor can it be doubted, that the disease appears often under the form of a remittent; but at the same time it is evident, that the fever, originating in the camps of Hungary, and by the returning soldiers dispersed through almost all Germany, was of the continual kind: and is much the same with the disease so often seen in public hospitals. I judged therefore that it ought likewise to be placed here.

II. Typhus (*icterodes*) with a yellowness of the skin.

Typhus icterodes, S. sp. 7.

Febris flava Indiæ Occidentalis, of *Authors*.

The following appear to be species of the typhus.

Ephemera sudatoria, S. sp. 7.

Ephemera Britannica, of *Caius*.

Sudor Anglieus, of *Sennertus*.

Hydronosus, of *Forestus*.

Do not the following belong to the same genus?

Miliaris sudatoria, S. sp. 5.

Febris sudatoria, of *Authors*.

I am ignorant of the following.

Typhus hystericus verminosus, S. sp. 4.

Typhus exhaustorum. S. sp. 8.

Typhus a manipuera, S. sp. 9.

GENUS VI. SYNOCHUS.*

A contagious disease. A fever compounded of a synocha and typhus, in the beginning synocha, in the progress and towards the end typhus.

Synochus, of *Sauvage* and *Linnaeus*.

Lenta, of *Linnaeus*.

* There being many fevers neither wholly inflammatory nor nervous, and therefore not to be referred either to the Synocha, or Typhus, I have here inserted Synochus as a genus, under which form fevers often appear in this Country. Yet I am unable to assign accurately the limits between the Typhus and Synochus; and am doubtful whether they can truly be considered as different genera, or, if that be agreed, I am in doubt, to which genus the synonyma of Authors ought to be referred. Those which I have here subjoined from SAUVAGE, and which he calls species of this disease, I think may properly be placed under the Synochus.

Phrenitis. of *Vogel*,
 Febris continua putrida, of *Boerhaave*.

The varieties of this disease from *Sauvage* are,

Synochus sanguinea, S. sp. 1. .
 Febris depuratoria, A. D. 1761 to 1764, of *Sydenham*.
Synochus sudatoria, S. sp. 2.
 Febris continua epidemica, A. D. 1665 to 1667, of *Sy-*

denham.

Synochus soporosa, S. sp. 12.
 Febris continua epidemica, A. D. 1673, of *Sydenham*.
 Febris continua putrida, of *Wintringham*.
Synochus ardens, S. sp. 6.
Synochus miliaris, S. sp. 14.
Synocha miliaris, S. sp. 6.

I am unacquainted with,

Synochus variolodes, S. sp. 3, and
Synocha dysenteriodes, S. sp. 4.

And still less with,

Synochus anniversaria, S. sp. 9.
Synochus spermatica, S. sp. 10.
Synochus tarantata, S. sp. 11.
Synochus scorbutica, S. sp. 13. is a complicated disease,
 and *Synochus a scabie*, S. sp. 15, is symptomatic

HECTICA.

A fever returning every day ; accessions at noon and evening ; a remission, rarely a total absence of the fever, in the morning ; generally with nocturnal sweats, and a lateritious branny sediment in the urine.*

* Since all Nosologists have received the *Hectic* among the number of fevers, I have thought proper to place the same here, with its character. But every fever of this kind, which I have seen, was evidently symptomatic, I could not therefore admit it among the number of original diseases, which only come within the limits of my general plan. That the *hectic* is truly symptomatic in most instances, is evident from the species of the disorder, which I have here enumerated from SAUVAGE. See the observations of SAUVAGE himself vol. I. page 319.

Hectica of *Authors*.

The species mentioned by *Sauvage* are,

Hectica chlorotica, S. sp. 3.

Hectica syphilitica, S. sp. 4.

A moderate acquaintance with the nature of diseases will induce every Person to acquiesce readily, in the truth of our Author's observation, that hectic fevers are generally symptomatic: There can be no doubt, that their existence depends upon the morbid affection of some internal part, perhaps universally upon the flowing of purulent matter, into the mass of blood, from numerous small internal ulcerations, the consequence of previous inflammation; and the general and constant irritation on the system, arising from some such permanent source, is undoubtedly the cause of the symptoms in all hectic cases. But notwithstanding this, I think it may justly be questioned, whether the hectic fever is symptomatic in such a sense, as justly to preclude it a place among the genera of diseases, even on our Author's plan. Had he strictly conformed to his purpose, of admitting into his system, only the *true* and *real* idiopathic diseases, no place would have been found for the whole order of fevers as they are called; for the fever which accompanies these disorders, is only a symptom, and not the original or real disease; it is only a general effort of the vital principle, to relieve itself from the deleterious effects of a morbid *something*, (whatever that may be,) which being induced into the system, operates secretly upon the inmost recesses of the body, interrupts the regular discharge of the functions, and threatens a dissolution of the whole. This effort or fever is generally salutary in its tendency, and in most cases, its assistance is indispensably necessary to subdue and expel the disease; which being performed, the fever ceases, like all the other symptoms. But though fevers, strictly speaking, are always symptomatic, yet they form too important an order of diseases, to be omitted in a system of Nosology; and to introduce them under another denomination equally pertinent and expressive, would perhaps be altogether impracticable, from our ignorance of their real nature; and would besides perplex the student, and render the proper distinction of diseases more dif-

Hectica scrophulosa, S. sp. 5.

Hectica a caleulis, S. sp. 6.

ficult. There is therefore the greatest propriety in retaining them together with the usual denomination, which is taken from the chief symptom. The same observation, in my opinion, equally applies to the hectic fever : it is a disease of a peculiar and distinct kind ; it frequently occurs ; it requires appropriate remedies ; and is full of danger ; and to refuse it a place among the genera of diseases, because its name happens to express a principal symptom, or because it is generally the attendant or consequence of other diseases, is making, in my humble opinion, a needless and injurious chasm in Nosology.

Indeed our Author himself, notwithstanding what he here advances, appears to be of the same opinion ; for in his sixty-eighth genus, under the name of *Tabes*, he has placed the same disease precisely, that I would express by *febris hectica* ; though his division of the disorder into three species, *purulenta scrophulosa*, and *venenata*, appears to me to be not intirely correct ; every variety of the disease being truly purulent, as before observed, and being accompanied by the scrophula, or caused by poison, produces not distinct species, but only varieties : this objection has I think peculiar weight against the second species of *tabes* established by our Author, because the fever attending scrophulous cases, though truly hectic, is adventitious, and wholly symptomatic, and is never seen, especially in any considerable degree, except the disorder be inveterate, and affects the internal parts chiefly ; and in such a case, it cannot be doubted, but that it arises from the same proximate cause that I have assigned to the other species of hectic, an absorption of purulent matter.

If the opinion here advanced, that all hectic cases are in their first stage inflammatory, and afterwards purulent, be adopted, it might seem, that if the disease was placed among the genera, still there could be but one genuine species ; but if it be considered, that the difference of the seat of the primary inflammation, and subsequent suppuration, makes a manifest diversity in the symptoms and cure of the disease, it must be apparent that several species may be established from thence, in the same manner, and for the same reasons, as the different species of *Phlegmasiæ*. Upon this idea, the following idiopra-

Hectica hydropum, S. sp. 7.

Hectica verminosa, S. sp. 9.

Hectica cachectarum, S. sp. 10.

Hectica fluxuum, S. sp. 11.

Hectica infantilis, S. sp. 1. This has no character; and appears to me to be the consequence of either worms, scrophula, or the rickets.

Hectica vespertina, S. sp. 2, can scarce be considered a disease.

I am ignorant of the

Hectica nervæ, S. sp. 13, and

Hectica lymphaticæ, S. sp. 12.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

A synocha; inflammation, or local pain; with an injury of the function of the internal part; blood drawn and concreted has a white buffy skin on its surface.

Phlegmasiæ membranosæ et parenchymatosæ, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.*

thick species of hectic are proposed for the consideration of the Judicious, as the principal, and those which most usually occur.

Hectica (pulmonalis) dyspnœa; a dry cough at first, and afterwards a profuse expectoration of pus-like matter.

Hectica (hepatica) with a yellowness of the skin, and other symptoms of icterus; obstinate costiveness, or continual diarrhœa.

Hectica (mesenterica) with a tumefaction and pain of the abdomen, and an unusual appearance in the stools.

Hectica (uterina) amenorrhœa; pain in the hypogastrium.

Hectica (generalis) emaciation and night sweats without any local affection; the Patient generally supposing himself but little indisposed.

Translator.

* This division of phlegmasiæ into membranous and parenchymatous, appears extremely injudicious; first, because such a division determines the state of the internal parts, which is not to be attempted in Nosology. In the next place, because the mem-

Morbi febriles phlogistici of *Linnaeus*.

Febres continuæ compositiæ inflammatoriæ of *Vogel*.

Morbi acuti febriles of *Boerhaave*.

Febres inflammatoriæ of *Authors*.

GENUS VII. PHLOGOSIS.*

Inflammatory fever, with redness, heat, and painful tension of an external part.

Its species are,

I. Phlogosis (*Phlegmone*) with bright redness, a circular tumour, rising generally to a point in the middle, frequently ending in an impostume; often with throbbing pain.

Phlegmone, of *Authors*.

Inflamatio, of *Authors*.

1. It varies in form.

Furunculus, of *Authors*.

Terminthus, of *Vogel*.

Papula, of *Linnaeus*.

Varus, of *Vogel* and *Linnaeus*.

Bacchia, of *Linnaeus*.

Gutta rosea, of *Sauvage*.

Gutta rosacea, of *Vogel*.

2. It varies in its seat.†

branous and parenchymatous parts cannot be distinguished from each other with sufficient certainty; hence SAUVAGE places *metritis* among the membranous, and LINNÆUS and SAGAR, among the parenchymatous inflammations. Lastly, some phlegmasiæ, as the hepatitis, may be either membranous or parenchymatous. Nor better adapted is the order of muscular phlegmasiæ, instituted by LINNÆUS and SAGAR, in which neither of them is sufficiently accurate. LINNÆUS is wrong in saying a phlegmon is muscular; and SAGAR is not right in referring the quinsy universally to that order, when it is generally membranous, and seldom muscular.

* In the former edition, I improperly used the term phlegmon, for the name of a genus, of which erythema is a species. A new name was therefore necessary, and none occurred more expressive than phlogosis.

† The skilful must judge, whether the following ought to be enumerated as so many species.

Mordeclum, of *Authors*.
 Otagia, of *Authors*.
 Dolor otalgicus, of *Hoffmann*.
 Parulis, of *Vogel*.
 Mastodynia, of *Sauvage* and *Vogel*.
 Paronychia, of *Authors*.
 Arthrocace, of *Sauvage* and *Linnaeus*.
 Padarthrocace, of *Vogel*.
 Spina ventosa, of *Boerhaave*.
 Phimosi, of *Authors*.
 Paraphimosi, of *Vogel*.
 Proctiti, of *Linnaeus*.
 Proctalgia, of *Sauvage*.
 Clunesia of *Vogel*.

II. Phlogosis (*erythema*) with a red colour, vanishing by pressure ; gradually spreading in an irregular form ; tumefaction scarcely perceptible ; ending in blisters, pimples, or scales of the skin ; with a pungent or burning pain.

Erythema, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
 Erysipelas, of *Authors*.
 Hieropyr, of *Vogel*.

1. It varies according to its violence.

Anthrax, of *Authors*.
 Carbo and Carbuñculus, of *Authors*.
 Erythema gangrenosum, S. sp. 7.

2. It varies according to its remote cause.

Erythema a frigore.
 Erythema pernio, S. sp. 4.
 Pernio, of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.
 Erythema ambustio, S. sp. 2.
 Erysipelas ambustio, S. sp. 4.
 Combustura, of *Linnaeus*.
 Combustio, of *Boerhaave*.
 Encausis of *Vogel*.
 Erythema ab alieno applicato.
 Erysipelas Chinense, S. sp. 7.
 Erythema ab acri inquilino.
 Erythema intertrigo, S. sp. 5.
 Intertrigo, of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.

- Erythema a compressione.
- Erythema paratrima, S. sp. 6.
- Erythema a punctura, S. sp. 9.
- Erysipelas a vespis, S. sp. 19.
- Psydracia a vespis, S. sp. 2.

3. It varies according as it is complicated with other disorders.

- Erythema cum phlegmone.
- Erysipelas phlegmonodes, of *Authors*.
- Erythema cum œdemate.
- Erysipelas symptomaticum, S. sp. 6.

The consequences of a Phlogosis are,

APOSTEMA.

The pain and throbbing abating after an inflammation, the tumour becomes white, soft, fluctuating and itching.

- Apostema, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
- Abscessus, of *Authors*.
- Pustula, of *Linnaeus*.

GANGRENA.

After an inflammation, the part becomes livid, soft, insensible, often with ichorous blisters.

- Gangrena, of *Authors*.

SPHACELUS.

After a gangrene, the part turns blackish, flaccid, is easily lacerated, without sense or heat, and with the stench of putrid flesh ; the disorder spreading rapidly.

- Sphacelus, of *Authors*.

GENUS VIII. OPHTHALMIA.

Redness and pain of the eyes ; light intolerable ; often with a discharge of tears.

Ophthalmia, of *Authors*.
 Chemosis, of *Vogel*.
 Ophthalmites of *Vogel*.
 Inflammatio oculorum, of *Hoffman*.

The species and varieties of ophthalmia are,

I. Idiopathic.

1. Ophthalmia (*membranarum*) in the tunica adnata, and subjacent membranes, or coats of the eye.

A. This varies according to the degree of external inflammation.

Ophthalmia Taraxis, S. sp. 1.
 Ophthalmia humida, S. sp. 8.
 Ophthalmia chemosis, S. sp. 12.
 Ophthalmia erysipelatosæ, S. sp. 7.
 Ophthalmia pustulosa, S. sp. 6.
 Ophthalmia phlyctænodes, S. sp. 21.

B. It varies according as the internal coats are affected.

Ophthalmia choroidææ, S. sp. 13.
 Ophthalmia tenebricosa, S. sp. 10.

2. Ophthalmia (*Tarsi*) with tumour, erosion, and glutinous discharge of the tarsus of the eyelids.

Ophthalmia trachoma, S. sp. 4.
 Ophthalmia sicca, S. sp. 5.

II. Symptomatic.

1. Of some disease of the eye itself.

Ophthalmia angularis, S. sp. 14.
 Ophthalmia tuberculosa, S. sp. 3.
 Ophthalmia trichiasis, S. sp. 2.
 Ophthalmia cancrrosa, S. sp. 15.
 Ophthalmia a syncchia, S. sp. 16.
 Ophthalmia a lagophthalmo, S. sp. 17.
 Ophthalmia ab elcomate, S. sp. 18.
 Ophthalmia ab ungue, S. sp. 19.
 Ophthalmia a corneæ fistula, S. sp. 20.
 Ophthalmia uveæ, S. sp. 22.

2. Of diseases of other parts, or of the whole body.

Ophthalmia metastatica, S. sp. 24.

Ophthalmia scrophulosa, S. sp. 9.

Ophthalmia syphilitica, S. sp. 11.

Ophthalmia febricosa, S. sp. 23.

GENUS IX. PHRENITIS.

A violent inflammatory fever ; pain of the head ; redness of the face and eyes ; light and noise intolerable ; constant wakefulness ; an obstinate delirium, or typhomania.

Phrenitis, of *Authors*.

Phrenismus, of *Vogel*.

Cephalitis, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.*

Sphacclismus, of *Linnaeus*,

Siriasis, of *Vogel*.

In my opinion there is but one species of idiopathic phrenitis, of which I suppose the following are synonyma.

Phrenitis vera, S. sp. 1.

Phrenitis idiopathica, of *Juncker*.

Cephalalgia inflammatoria, S. sp. 9.

Cephalitis spontanea, S. sp. 3.

Cephalitis siriasis, S. sp. 4.

Siriasis, of *Vogel*.

Cephalitis Littriana, S. sp. 5.

The following are symptomatic.

Phrenitis Synochi pleuriticae, S. sp. 2.

Phrenitis Synochi sanguineae, S. sp. 4.

* Since there are no signs, by which we can distinguish with certainty, an inflammation of the brain, from that of its meninges ; and the distinctions given by SAUVAGE, LINNÆUS, and SAGAR, not being confirmed by dissections, I cannot admit *cephalitis*, and *sphacclismus*, of those Authors, as genera different from *phrenitis*, and have therefore placed them as synonyma, under *phrenitis*.

VOGEL rightly intimates, that the signs of a phrenitis. or what he calls a phrenismus, that is an inflammation of the brain or its meninges, are exceedingly ambiguous.

Phrenitis calentura, S. sp. 11.
 Phrenitis Indica, S. sp. 12.
 Cephalitis Ægyptiaca, S. sp. 1.
 Cephalitis epidemica A. D. 1510. S. sp. 6.
 Cephalitis verminosa, S. sp. 7.
 Cephalitis cerebelli, S. sp. 8.

Phrenitis miliaris, S. sp. 3.
 Phrenitis variolosa, S. sp. 5.
 Phrenitis morbillosa, S. sp. 6.

Phrenitis a plica, S. sp. 8.
 Phrenitis aphrodisiaca, S. sp. 9.
 Phrenitis a tarantisino, S. sp. 14.
 Phrenitis hydrophobica, S. sp. 15.

Phrenitis a dolore, S. sp. 13.
 Cephalitis traumatica, S. sp. 2.

GENUS X. CYNANCHE.

A fever sometimes putrid ; redness and pain of the fauces, with a sense of straitness ; swallowing and breathing difficult.

Cynanche of *Authors*.

Angina of *Authors*.

Angina inflammatoria of *Boerhaave*.

Its species are,

I. Cynanche (*tonsillaris*) affecting the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially the tonsils, with swelling and redness ; an inflammatory fever.

Cynanche tonsillaris, S. sp. 1.

Angina inflammatoria of *Boerhaave*. Sp. 5.

II. Cynanche (*maligna*) affecting the tonsils, and mucous membrane of the fauces, with swelling, redness, and mucous incrustations, white, or ash coloured, that spread, and conceal ulcers beneath them ; a putrid fever, and exanthemata.

Cynanche maligna, S. sp. 3

Cynanche ulcerosa, A. D. 1758.

Cynanche gangrenosa, A. D. 1756.

Ulcera faucium et gutturis anginosa, et lethalia, of *Lewis*
Mercatus.

Garotillo of the *Spaniards*.

Angina ulcerosa, of *Fothergill* and *Huxham*.

Febris epidemica cum angina ulcusculosa, A. D. 1736, of
Douglass.

Angina epidemica of *Russel*.

Angina gangrenosa of *Withering*.

Angina suffocativa of *Bard*.

Angina maligna of *Johnstone*.

III. *Cynanche (trachealis)* with a difficult respiration, wheezing inspiration, hoarse voice, hollow sonorous cough, little or no tumour in the fauces, swallowing not much disordered; inflammatory fever.

Cynanche trachealis, S. sp. 5.

Cynanche laryngea of *Authors*,

Angina inflammatoria of *Boerhaave*, sp. 1.

Angina latens et difficilis of *Dodoni*.

Angina interna of *Tulpius*.

Angina perniciosa of *Greg. Horstenius*.

The skilful must judge whether the synonyma of SAUVAGE, and the following, belong to the same disease; but the following appear evidently to belong to the character given of this disease.

Suffocatio stridula of *Horne*.

Croup of the *Scotch*.

Asthma infantum of *Millar*.

Asthma infantum spasmodicum of *Rush*.

Cynanche stridula of *Crawford*.

Angina epidemica, A. D. 1743.

Morbus strangulatorius of *Starr*.*

Morbus truculentus infantum, A. D. 1758.

Angina inflammatoria infantum of *Russel*.

* I am at a loss, whether this disease belongs to the *cynanche maligna* or *trachealis*; and I am left equally uncertain, of those disorders, from the description of them, by various authors.

Catarrhus suffocativus Barbadosensis, A. D. 1758.
 Angina polyposa, or membranacea of *Michael*.
 Morbus anginae polyposæ analogus.

IV. Cynanche (*pharyngea*) with a redness of the fauces, especially of the lower parts; swallowing extremely difficult, and painful; respiration tolerably easy; an inflammatory fever.

Cynanche pharyngea, S. sp. 6.
 Angina inflammatoria of *Boerhaave*.

V. Cynanche (*parotidea*) with a large external tumour of the parotid and maxillary glands; respiration and swallowing not much disordered; an inflammatory fever, generally mild.

Cynanche parotidea, S. sp. 14.
 Oreillons and Ourles of the *French*.
 Angina externa of *Russel*.
 Mumps of the *English*.
 Branks of the *Scotch*.
 Catarrhus Bellinsulanus, S. sp. 4.

The Cynanche purpuro-parotidæa, S. sp. 15. seems to belong either to the cynanche maligna, S. sp. 3. or to the scarlatina.

The following are symptomatic.

1. From internal causes.

Cynanche epidemica, S. sp. 2.
 Amphimerina anginosa, S. sp. 12.
 Febris anginosa of *Huxham*.
 Cynanche prunella, S. sp. 12.
 Cynanche exanthematica, S. sp. 4.
 Cynanche arthritica, S. sp. 10.
 Cynanche hepatica, S. sp. 8.
 Cynanche a dysenteria, S. sp. 13.

2. From external causes.

Cynanche a deglutitis, S. sp. 9.
 Cynanche mercurialis, S. sp. 11.
 Cynanche thymica, S. sp. 7. is rarely inflammatory, and hardly deserves mentioning.

GENUS XI. PNEUMONIA.*

Inflammatory fever ; pain in some part of the thorax ; respiration difficult ; cough.

Febris pneumonica of *Hoffman* and *Macbride*.

Its species are,

I. Pneumonia (*peripneumonia*) with a pulse not always hard, sometimes soft : a dull pain in the thorax ; respiration always difficult, often not to be performed unless the body be erect ; the face swelled and of a purple colour ; cough generally moist, often bloody.

Peripneumonia of *Authors*.

* Medical writers from the earliest ages, almost to the present time, have instituted two genera of internal inflammations of the breast, peripneumony and pleurisy ; and this division has been adopted by all Nosologists. But the Moderns have learned from dissections, that the Ancients often mistook the seat, and of course the difference of these diseases ; and when they supposed the costal pleura to be affected, the modern Anatomists have discovered that it was often the pleura investing the lungs. In addition to this we know, that if these disorders have sometimes different seats, yet this can hardly be discovered by the symptoms ; but however this may be, or in whatever manner they may be different, yet there is in fact a great affinity between them ; they are generally joined together in the same person, and considering them as distinct diseases, has never assisted the Practitioner. These things being considered, I must agree with the learned *HOFFMAN*, that all internal inflammations of the breast, ought to be included in one genus ; such a genus I have therefore placed here, under the title of *Pneumonia*. The symptoms which I have enumerated for its character, being generally the principal ones, and are always present in every internal inflammation of the breast, appear to constitute its proper generic character. I remain still doubtful, whether different species of this disease ought to be instituted : but being willing to conform to the general opinion, and the usage of Physicians, I have given specific characters of peripneumony, and pleurisy, so far as I could distinguish them, either by the writings of Physicians, or my own observations. In the mean time I wish it to be observed, that however distinct these diseases may sometimes be, yet the exact limits of each can rarely be assigned.

1. Simple idiopathic peripneumony.

Peripneumona pura, or vera of *Authors*.
Peripneumonia gastrica, S. sp. 11.*

It varies in degree.

Peripneumonia catarrhalis, S. sp. 6.
Peripneumonia notha† of *Authors*.

2. Idiopathic peripneumonia complicated with a fever.‡

Peripneumonia putrida, S. sp. 2§

* I am uncertain whether this variety belongs to the peripneumony, rather than to the pleurisy.

† The *bastard* peripneumony differs from the *true*, in my opinion, only in degree; I have therefore placed it here only as a variety. There is however this difference between them, that in the *bastard*, the inflammation is milder, and the afflux of humours greater, than in the *true*. But since in the *bastard*, the symptoms of fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, may be combined in various degrees and modes, it is not surprising, that there should be so little uniformity among the *Authors*, who have described the disease; and even the learned MORGAGNI doubts, whether the disease described by various writers, under the name of *bastard* peripneumony, be indeed the same. Yet carefully weighing every thing that has been said on the subject; and comparing therewith many observations made on the diseased themselves, I doubt not that SYDENHAM and BOERHAAVE have described one disease, by the name of *bastard* peripneumony; nor do I suppose that the disease observed by VALSALVA in FRANCIS CORALLIUS, and that by MORGAGNI himself in the celebrated ANTONIUS VALISNERIUS, were essentially different. See first lines of the *Practice of Physic*. Edition 1784. Sect. 376.

‡ Since different diseases may be complicated in the same person, it may often be doubtful, which of them is to be reputed the primary disorder; nor can I promise always to determine justly on this point. In some instances I have trusted to my own judgment, but I have generally followed SAUVAGE; considering it sufficient to give the studious Reader, some general intimations of those complications of diseases.

§ Following SAUVAGE, I have placed this, and the three following, as different species, but in my opinion they are one and the same.

Peripneumonia ardens, S. sp. 3.
 Peripneumonia maligna, S. sp. 4.
 Peripneumonia typhodes, S. sp. 5.

Amphimerina peripneumonia, S. sp. 15.

3. Symptomatic peripneumonies.

Peripneumonia arthritica, S. sp. 7.
 Peripneumonia exanthematica, S. sp. 9.
 Peripneumonia phthisicorum, S. sp. 8.
 Peripneumonia hydrophobica, S. sp. 10.
 Peripneumonia rachialgica, S. sp. 12.

II. Pneumonia (*pleuritis*) with a hard pulse ; a pungent pain, generally of the side, increased particularly by inspiration ; distressing to lie on the side ; a most painful cough, at first dry, afterwards moist, and often bloody.

Pleuritis of *Authors*.
 Paraphrenesis of *Sauvage* and *Linnaeus*.
 Paraphrenitis of *Authors*.
 Diaphragmitis of *Sagar*.

I. Simple idiopathic pleurisies.

Pleuritis vera of *Authors*, S. sp. 1.
 Pleuritis pulmonis, S. sp. 2.
 Pleuripneumonia, pleuro-peripneumonia, peripneumo-pleuritis, of *Authors*.

* In the disease usually called *paraphrenesis*, or *paraphrenitis*, but more properly by *SAGAR diaphragmitis*, there is an inflammation upon that part of the pleura which is extended upon the diaphragm, and all Physicians agree, that the disease is always seated there ; improperly therefore have Nosologists considered it a genus diverse from a pneumonia. Nor can it be accounted a different species from the pleurisy, since it generally appears with precisely the same symptoms ; those which by many are attributed to this disease, as the *risus sardonicus*, and *delirium phreniticum*, do not always accompany it : the former, which I have never seen, is certainly very rare ; and the latter often accompanies other species of pneumonia, and seems not to depend so much on the particular part of the pleura which is inflamed, as upon the violence of the fever, and the degree of inflammatory diathesis.

Pleuritis convulsiva, S. sp. 13.
 Pleuritis hydrothoracica, S. sp. 15.

Pleuritis dorsalis, S. sp. 3.
 Pleuritis mediastini, S. sp. 4.
 Mediastina of *Vogel*.

Pleuritis pericardii, S. sp. 5.
 Parapleuritis of *Zevianus*.
 Pleurodyne, parapleuritis, S. sp. 19.

Paraphrenesis diaphragmatica, S. sp. 1.
 Paraphrenesis pleuritica, S. sp. 2,
 Paraphrenesis hepatica, S. sp. 3.

Of inflammation of the mediastinum, pericardium, and diaphragm, See Morgagni and Van Swieten.

II. Complicated pleurisies.

1. With a fever.

Pleuritis biliosa, S. sp. 6
 Pleuritis erysipelatos, S. sp. 11.
 Pleuritis biliosa.
 Pleuritis putrida, S. sp. 9.
 Synochus pleuritica, S. sp. 5.
 Pleuritis pestilens, S. sp. 16.
 Pleuritis miliaris, S. sp. 20.

2. With the catarrh.

Pleuritis catarrhalis, S. sp. 10.
 Pleuritis lymphatica.

III. Symptomatic pleurisies.

Pleuritis traumatica, S. sp. 6.
 Pleuritis verminosa, S. sp. 8.
 Pleuritis stomachalis.
 Pleurodyne verminosa, S. sp. 2.
 Pleuritis lactea, S. sp. 17.
 Pleuritis Polonica, S. sp. 18.

IV. Spurious pleurisies.

Pleuritis hepatica, S. sp. 12.
 Pleuritis splenica, S. sp. 19.

The consequences of pneumonia are,

I. VOMICA.

After a pneumonia, not terminated by resolution, dyspnœa and cough continuing, with a difficulty of lying on the well side, and a hectic fever.

*Vomica of Authors.**

Pleurodyne vomica, S. sp. 21.

II. EMPYEMA.

After a pneumonia terminated by suppuration, often after a vomica, the pain remits, while the dyspnœa, cough, difficulty of lying, and hectic fever continue, often with a sense of liquor fluctuating in the breast, with other signs of hydrothorax.

I here subjoin the varieties of SAUVAGE, though they are not always to be distinguished.

Empyema a peripneumonia, S. sp. 1.

Empyema a vomica, S. sp. 2.

Empyema pleuræ, S. sp. 3.

Empyema mediastini, S. sp. 4.

Empyema diaphragmatis, S. sp. 5.

Empyema intercostale, S. sp. 6.

GENUS XII. CARDITIS.†

Inflammatory fever; pain in the region of the heart; anxiety; difficult respiration; cough; unequal pulse; palpitation; syncope.

* I call that a vomica, which Physicians call a *close* vomica, and have given its character accordingly. But the characters of LINNÆUS and VOGEL respect only an *open* vomica; I have therefore not referred to them in this place.

† VOGEL justly observes, that the symptoms of a carditis are nearly the same as those of a peripneumony, but more severe; and LINNÆUS seems to be of the same opinion, since he mentions neither carditis, nor pericarditis, among inflammatory diseases. I am certain, that the pericardium is often inflamed, without any other signs, than those of a peripneumony.

Carditis of *Authors*.
Pericarditis of *Vogel*.

I. Idiopathic.

Carditis spontanea, S. sp. 1.
Erysipelas pulmonum.

II. Symptomatic.

Carditis traumatica, S. sp. 2.

GENUS XIII. PERITONITIS.

Inflammatory fever ; pain in the abdomen ; increased by exerting the body ; without the proper signs of inflammation of other parts of the abdomen.

If there are any signs by which we can distinguish the following, they may be considered as so many species of peritonitis.

I. Peritonitis (*propria*) in the peritoneum strictly so called, or that membrane which lines the abdomen internally.

Peritonitis of *Authors*.

II. Peritonitis (*omentalis*) in the peritoneum that envelopes the omentum.

Epiploitis of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.*

Omentitis of *Vogel*.

Omenti inflamatio of *Authors*.

III. Peritonitis (*mesenterica*) in the peritoneum that is extended upon the mesentery.

* Epiploitis and mesenteritis are here mentioned as species of peritonitis, not solely because they are disorders of the same continued membrane, but also because there are no signs, by which they can be distinguished from a peritonitis strictly so called.

Mesenteritis of *Vogel*.

Enteritis mesenterica, S. sp. 4.

GENUS XIV. GASTRITIS.

Inflammatory typhoid fever ; anxiety ; heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by every thing taken into the stomach ; inclination to vomit ; instantaneous rejection of what is swallowed ; hiccough.

Gastritis of *Authors*.

Ventriculi inflamatio of *Boerhaave*.

Febris stomachica inflammatoria of *Hoffman*.

I. Idiopathic.

1. From internal causes.

A. Gastritis (*phlegmonodea*) with acute pain and violent fever.*

Gastritis legitima of *Authors*.

Gastritis erysipelatosa, S. sp. 4.†

Cardialgia inflammatoria, S. sp. 13.

2. From external causes.

Gastritis a veneno, S. sp. 3.

B. Gastritis (*erythematica*) with less pain and fever ; an erysipelatous redness in the fauces.

II. Symptomatic.

* I am abundantly convinced by many observations, that both gastritis and enteritis are of two species, the one inflammatory and the other erysipelatous ; and have accordingly noted both species, though it must be confessed that the signs of an erysipelatous gastritis are often obscure and uncertain, and those of an erysipelatous enteritis still more so : I chose however to intimate these things, that Posterity might ascertain them more accurately.

† What SAUVAGE here calls an erysipelatous gastritis I judge to be wholly inflammatory.

Gastritis exanthematica, S. sp. 5.

Gastritis herniosa, S. sp. 7.

I am ignorant of the Gastritis sternocostalis, S. sp. 6.

GENUS XV. ENTERITIS.

Inflammatory typhoid fever ; pungent tensive pain of the abdomen, particularly severe about the navel ; vomiting ; obstinate costiveness.

Enteritis of *Authors*.

Intestinorum inflamatio of *Boerhaave*.

Febris intestinorum inflammatoria of *Hoffman*.

I. Idiopathic.

Its species are,

1. Enteritis (*phlegmonodea*) with acute pain, violent fever, vomiting, and costiveness.

Enteritis iliaca, S. sp. 1.

Enteritis colica, S. sp. 2.

2. Enteritis (*erythematica*) with less pain and fever, without vomiting, and with a diarrhœa.

The symptomatic species are,

Enteritis flatulenta, S. sp. 3.

Enteritis enterocelica, S. sp. 5.

GENUS XVI. HEPATITIS.

Inflammatory fever ; tension and pain in the right hypochondrium, sometimes pungent like the pleurisy, but generally obtuse ; the pain extending to the clavicle, and top of the right shoulder ; difficult lying on the left side ; dyspnœa ; dry cough ; vomiting ; hic-cough.*

* SAUVAGE and SAGAR among the symptoms of hepatitis reckon on a yellow colour of the face ; and the latter also adds a bilious jaundery urine, and a yellowness in the serum, and on the surface of the blood ; but these symptoms of regurgitating or absorbed bile, have been omitted by LINNÆUS and VOGEL, and justly in my opinion ; for these symptoms are so far from being constantly present, that they are rarely to be met with.

Hepatitis of *Authors*.

It varies,

I. Acute ; which may be known by the signs mentioned in the character.

II. Chronic. There are frequently no signs by which this can be known, yet we may strongly suspect it, from the causes of hepatitis having preceded ; from a sense of fullness and weight in the right hypocondrium ; from pains more or less severe, felt by turns in the same part ; from a kind of distress perceived when the right hypocondrium is pressed, or from lying on the left side ; and lastly, from a slight fever, with the other symptoms occurring at intervals.

The species from SAUVAGE, are,

Hepatitis erysipelatosæ, S. sp. 1.*

Hepatitis pleuritica, S. sp. 2.

Pleuritis hepatica, S. sp. 12.

Hepatitis cystica, S. sp. 4.†

Hepatitis obscura, S. sp. 5.

The secondary disease is improperly accounted a species.

* It is my opinion that Physicians have misunderstood the nature of an erythema, or what they call an erysipelas of the viscera ; for in my judgment, an erythema can only affect the superficies of those internal parts, which are covered by the epithelion and tunica villosa, which are continuous and analagous to the external epidermis. I therefore allow of no erysipelas of the lungs, mentioned by LOMMUS ; nor do I think that SAUVAGE is right, in saying that one species of hepatitis is erysipelatosæ ; and the hepatitis which he describes from AMATUS, I judge to have been inflammatory.

† I have no doubt that an inflammation of the biliary cyst, or ductus communis choledochus may arise from contusion or other causes ; but by what signs they may be known, except in one case, I know not ; when in a jaundice, for instance, an acute pain is felt in the epigastrie region, probably arising from a calculus obstructing the ductus choledochus, which may reasonably be supposed often to produce inflammation in the cystic duct, and which is always to be guarded against.

Hepatitis suppurans, S. sp. 6.
Hepatalgia apostematosa, S. sp. 7.

GENUS XVII. SPLENITIS.

Inflammatory fever; tension, heat, tumour, and pain in the left hypochondrium, the pain increased by pressure; without the signs of nephritis.

Splenitis of *Authors*.
Inflammatio lienis of *Boerhaave*.

There is only one species.

Splenitis phlegmonodea, S. sp. 1.
Pleuritis splenica, S. sp. 19.
Splenalgia suppuratoria, S. sp. 3.

GENUS XVIII. NEPHRITIS.

Inflammatory fever; pain in the region of the kidneys, often following the course of the ureters; frequent making water, that is either thin and colourless, or exceedingly red; vomiting; numbness of the legs; pain or retraction of the testicle on the side affected.

Nephritis of *Authors*.

Its species are,

I. Idiopathic and spontaneous.

Nephritis vera, S. sp. 1.

II. Symptomatic.

Nephritis calculosa, S. sp. 2.
Nephralgia calculosa, S. sp. 1.
Nephralgia arenosa, S. sp. 2.
Nephralgia purulenta, S. sp. 7.
Nephralgia arthritica, S. sp. 3.

GENUS XIX. CYSTITIS.

Inflammatory fever; tumour and pain of the hypogastrium; frequently voiding urine with pain, or ischury; tenesmus.

Cystitis of *Authors*.

Inflammatio vesicæ of *Hoffman*.

Its species are,

I. From internal causes.

Cystitis spontanea, S. sp. 1.

II. From external causes.

Cystitis a cantharidibus, S. sp. 2.

Cystitis traumatica, S. sp. 3.

GENUS XX. HYSTERITIS.

Inflammatory fever ; heat, tension, and pain of the hypogastric region ; the os uteri pained by the touch ; vomiting.

Hysteritis of *Linnaeus* and *Vegel*.

Metritis of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Inflammatio et febris uterina of *Hoffman*.

Its species are,

Metritis puerperarum, S. sp. 1.

Metritis typhodes, S. sp. 2.

Metritis lactea, S. sp. 3.

GENUS XXI. RHEUMATISMUS.

A disease from an external, and generally an evident cause ; inflammatory fever ; pain about the joints, following the course of the muscles, attacking the knees and larger joints, rather than those of the hands and feet, which is increased by heat.

Rheumatismus of *Authors*.

Dolores rheumatici et arthritici of *Hoffman*.

Myositis of *Sagar*.

Lumbago of *Authors*.

Ischias of *Authors*.

Pleurodyne of *Authors*.

The idiopathic species are,

Rheumatismus vulgaris, S. sp. 2.

This varies according to its seat.

1. In the muscles of the loins.

Lumbago rheumatica, S. sp. 1.

Nephralgia rheumatica, S. sp. 4.

2. In the muscles of the coxendix.

Ischias rheumaticum, S. sp. 10.

3. In the muscles of the thorax.

Pleurodyne rheumatica, S. sp. 3.

Pleuritis spuria of Boerhaave.

The following species are symptomatic.

Lumbago phlethorica, S. sp. 3.

Ischias sanguineum, S. sp. 2.

Pleurodyne phlethorica, S. sp. 1.

Rheumatismus hystericus, S. sp. 7.

Ischias hystericus, S. sp. 3.

Pleurodyne hysterica, S. sp. 6.

Rheumatismus saltatorius, S. sp. 8.

Pleurodyne flatulenta, S. sp. 4.

Pleurodyne a spasmate, S. sp. 9.

Rheumatismus scorbuticus, S. sp. 4.

Lumbago scorbutica, S. sp. 5.

Pleurodyne scorbutica, S. sp. 11.

Ischias syphiliticum, S. sp. 7.

Pleurodyne venerea, S. sp. 5.

Lumbago sympathica, S. sp. 13.

1. From indurated glands of the mesentery.

2 From a swelled, purulent, schirrous, or putrid pancreas.

3 From an induration of the pylorus, vena cava, or pancreas.

4. From a schirrous, or putrified kidney.

5. From an abscess near the bifurcation of the vena cava.

6. From worms in the kidneys.

Lumbago a saburra, S. sp. 8.

Pleurodyne cacochylia, S. sp. 7.

Rheumatismus saltatorius verminosus, S. sp. 8.

Ischias verminosum, S. sp. 8.

Pleurodyne verminosa, S. sp. 2.

Rheumatismus metallicus, S. sp. 10.

Lumbago a hydrothorace, S. sp. 14.

Lumbago pseudoischuria, S. sp. 16.

Lumbago ex aneurismate, S. sp. 11.

Pleurodyne ex aneurismate, S. sp. 10.

Pleurodyne ex rupto œsophago, S. sp. 20.

Pleurodyne rachitica, S. sp. 13.

Ischias a sparganosi, S. sp. 5.

Pleurodyne catarrhalis, S. sp. 14.

Pleurodyne phthisica, S. sp. 8.

Rheumatismus necroseos, S. sp. 14.

Rheumatismus convulsivus, S. sp. 15.

Ischias gravidarum, S. sp. 4.

Lumbago partus, S. sp. 7.

Lumbago a nisu, S. sp. 10.

Ischias a subluxatione, S. sp. 9.

Rheumatismus dorsalis, S. sp. 11.

Lumbago a satyriasi, S. sp. 15.

Rheumatismus febricosus, S. sp. 9.

Lumbago febrilis, S. sp. 4.

Pleurodyne febricosa, S. sp. 15.

Rheumatismus miliaris, S. sp. 12.

Lumbago miliaris, S. sp. 9.

Pleurodyne miliaris, S. sp. 16.

The consequence of the rheumatism is,

ARTHRODYNIA.*

A distortion or partial luxation remaining after a rheumatism ; pains of the limbs or muscles, more or less wandering, increased particularly by motion, but mitigated by the warmth of a bed, or heat otherwise applied externally ; the limbs weak, rigid, and easily, often spontaneously, growing cold ; no fever ; and generally no tumefaction.

Rheumatismus chronicus of Authors.

The lumbago and ischias are sometimes acute diseases, but being oftener chronic, generally belong to this place. See Lond. Med. Obs. IV. 5.

GENUS XXII. ODONTALGIA.†

* If, as some suppose, the chronic rheumatism is wholly a different genus from the acute, it ought, like every genus, to have a distinct name, and I have, with propriety, as I suppose, applied one to it. But since I have ever considered the chronic rheumatism, as it is called, to be only the consequence of the acute rheumatism, or the rheumatism simply so called ; and since it is scarce possible to fix the limits of these diseases, I could hardly consider the chronic rheumatism as a distinct genus ; yet a severe chronic rheumatism is so different in its nature from the acute, and requires remedies so diverse, that a distinct name may properly be assigned to it ; and if any one chuses to consider it even as a different genus, I have no objection.

† In the former edition of my Nosology, I considered the tooth ach as a species of rheumatism, and placed it accordingly ; but having observed that it has a different cause from every other species of rheumatism, that is, a sharp caustic matter irritating the nervous membranes, I now consider it a genus distinct from the rheumatism, and have here placed it as such.

Though the tooth ach may sometimes arise from cold, or other irritating causes, yet I suppose that there is always a rottenness of the teeth, inducing an inflammatory diathesis. There may perhaps be other diseases, arising from a sharp irritating cause, resembling very exactly the rheumatism ; but of such I am igno-

A rheumatism, or arthrodynia, of the jaws, from a rottenness of the teeth.

Odontalgia of *Authors*.

Odontalgia, or rheumatismus odontalgicus of *Hoffman*.

The varieties from SAUVAGE are,

Odontalgia cariosa, S. sp. 1.

Odontalgia scorbutica, S. sp. 4.

Odontalgia catarrhalis, S. sp. 3.

Odontalgia arthritica, S. sp. 6.

Odontalgia gravidarum, S. sp. 2.

Odontalgia hysterica, S. sp. 5.

Odontalgia stomachica, S. sp. 9.

GENUS XXIII. PODAGRA.*

An hereditary disease, arising without any evident external cause, but generally preceded by an unusual affection of the stomach ; inflammatory fever ; severe pain of the joints, generally those of the great toe ; always those of the hands and feet ; returning at intervals, and often alternating with disorders of the stomach or other internal parts.

Podagra of *Vogel* and *Boerhaave*.

Febris podagrica of *Vogel*.

Arthritis of *Authors*.

Dolor podagricus and arthriticus verus of *Hoffman*.

Dolores arthritici of *Hoffman*.

rant. But if there were, in fact, such a disease as the *ischias nervosa*, as it is described by the celebrated COTTUNNIUS, we should then have another instance of a rheumatism, arising from a sharp acrid matter irritating the nerves ; but neither the symptoms related by COTTUNNIUS, nor the method of cure, nor dissections, prove to me that such a disease ever existed ; I have therefore neither here nor elsewhere, mentioned the *ischias nervosa* of *Cottunnius*, as a species of rheumatism.

* I have rejected the term *arthritis*, as being ambiguous among Physicians, and have, with the celebrated BOERHAAVE, substituted *Podagra* in its stead, as being expressive of the principal symptom of the disease.

Affectus spastico-arthritis of *Junker*.

SAUVAGE rightly perhaps, though unusual for him, says that there is but one species of this disease; yet the following varieties may be noted.

I. *Podagra (regularis)* with a severe inflammation of the joints, continuing for several days, and abating gradually with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the skin.

Arthritis podagra, S. sp. 1.

Arthritis rachialgica, S. sp. 11.*

Arthritis æstiva, S. sp. 4.

II. *Podagra (atonica)* with an atony of the stomach, or other internal part, and either without the expected and usual inflammation of the joints, or often suddenly alternating with slight and wandering pains of the extremities, and dyspepsia, or other symptoms of atony.

Arthritis melancholia, S. sp. 6.

Arthritis hiemalis, S. sp. 2.

Arthritis chlorotica, S. sp. 5.

Arthritis asthmatica, S. sp. 3.

III. *Podagra (retrograda)* with a sudded disappearing of the inflammation of the joints, and soon succeeded by an atony of the stomach, or other internal part.

IV. *Podagra (aberrans)* with an inflammation of an interal part, preceded or not by an inflammation of the limbs suddenly disappearing.

* I have, as usual, added the varieties of SAUVAGE, or what he calls the species; but since his species are not always well defined, and since he sometimes confounds the regular and atonic gout together, I cannot promise to be always accurate in assigning the species of SAUVAGE to their proper places.

The gout is sometimes joined with other diseases.

Arthritis rheumatica, S. sp. 3.

Arthritis scorbutica, S. sp. 7.

Arthritis syphilitica, S. sp. 8.

The following seem not to belong to the gout.

Arthritis rachitica, S. sp. 13.

Arthritis Americana, S. sp. 14.

Arthritis Bahamensis, S. sp. 15.

GENUS XXIV. ARTHROPUQSIGIS.*

Deep, dull, long continued pains in the limbs or muscular parts, often after contusions; either no tumefaction, or small and extensive; no inflammation; fever at first mild; at length hectic, with an impostume of the part.

Lumbago psodica, S. sp. 6.

Lumbago apostematosa, S. sp. 12.

Lumbago ab arthrocace, S. sp. 17.

Ischias ex abscessu, S. sp. 6.

Morbus coxarius of *De Haen*.

ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

Contagious diseases, affecting persons but once in the course of their lives; beginning with a fever; at a particular period, small inflammatory spots, often numerous, appear on the skin.†

* Since neither the rheumatism nor gout ever end in suppuration, this disease is certainly diverse from both, and must be considered as a particular genus. I wish a character could be given to it, that would in all cases accurately distinguish it from rheumatism, arthrodynia, arthrocace, and phlogosis.

† I am quite at a loss how to characterize or limit this order of diseases. For if eruptions, arising from a specific contagion, are only to be accounted exanthemata, and diseases of this order; certainly eruptions depending on no specific contagion, but only on a particular state of the fever, ought not to be enumerated

Exanthemata of *Sagar*.
 Phlegmasia exanthematicæ of *Sauvage*.
 Morbi exanthematici of *Linnaeus*
 Febris exanthematicæ of *Vogel*.

GENUS XXV. VARIOLA.

A contagious synocha, with vomiting, and pain when the epigastrium is pressed. On the third day, an eruption of inflammatory pustules begins, and is completed on the fifth day, which suppurate on the eighth, and finally terminate in incrustations, often leaving deep scars, or pits in the skin.

Variola of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.
 Febris variolosa of *Vogel*, and *Hoffman*.
 Variolæ of *Boerhaave*, and *Juncker*.

Its species are,

among the genuine exanthemata. I have therefore omitted *petechia*, and perhaps ought to have omitted *miliaria*, and *aphtha*. In the next place, as most exanthemata are contagious, and affect no person but once during life, it seems altogether proper that such eruptions should be accurately distinguished from those that are not contagious, and which do or may affect persons many times in the course of their lives. The small pox, and erysipelas therefore are improperly placed under the same order. Lastly, when the eruptions of a particular disease, are not always of the same form, nor appear on the same day, and are sometimes wholly absent, it may justly be doubted whether such a disease ought to be ranked with exanthemata. I therefore doubt whether the plague ought to be referred to the order of exanthemata, or to that of fevers.

It might be useful perhaps to discuss these points particularly; but shall wave it, as I hardly dare assert any thing with confidence concerning them; what appeared to me proper for a system of Nosology will be evident from the character that I have given.

But since the character of the order is not entirely necessary to that of the genera and species, I have not been so particular in the former, as might otherwise have been proper, but have enumerated most of the diseases that Nosologists have considered as exanthemata.

I. *Variola (discreta)* with few pustules, that are distinct, circular, and full ; the fever ceasing immediately after the eruption.

Variola discreta benigna, S. sp. 1.

Variolæ regulares discretæ of *Sydenham*.

Variolæ discretæ simplices of *Helvetius*.

Variola discreta complicata, S. sp. 2.

Variolæ anomalæ of *Sydenham*.

Variola discreta dysenteriodes, S. sp. 4.

Variola discreta vesicularis, S. sp. 5.

Variola discreta crystallina of *Mead*.

Variola discreta verrucosa, S. sp. 6.

Variola discreta siliquosa, S. sp. 7.

Variola discreta miliaris, S. sp. 8.

II. *Variola (confluens)* with numerous pustules, that are confluent, irregular in form, flaccid and depressed ; the fever continuing after the eruption.

Variola confluens, S. sp. 9.

Variolæ regulares confluentes of *Sydenham*.

Variolæ confluentes simplices of *Helvetius*.

Variola confluens crystallina, S. sp. 10.

Variola Japonica of *Kemper*.

Vesiculæ Divæ Barbaræ of *Piso*.*

Variola confluens maligna of *Helvetius*, sp. 1.

Variola confluens conærens, S. sp. 11.

Variola confluens maligna of *Helvetius*, sp. 2.

Variola confluens nigra, S. sp. 12.

Variola confluens maligna of *Helvetius*, sp. 3.

Variola sanguinea of *Mead*.

Variola confluens corymbosa, S. sp. 13.

Variola confluens maligna of *Helvetius*, sp. 4.

GENUS XXVI. VARICELLA.

Synocha. After a short continuance of a slight fever, pustules, resembling those of the small pox, appear, which scarcely suppurate ; ending after a few days in scales, that leave no scar behind.

* SAUVAGE has placed these *vesiculæ* as a species of the small pox. But the *vesiculæ* described by *Piso* appear to me to belong rather to the pemphigus.

Varicella of *Vogel*.

Variola lymphatica, S. sp. 1.

The chicken pox of the *English*.

GENUS XXVII. RUBEOLA.

A contagious synocha, with sneezing, a flux of humours from the eyes, and a dry hoarse cough : on the fourth day, or a little later, small pimples break out, that run together, but scarcely raise the skin, and which, after three days, come off, in small branny scales.

Rubeola of *Authors*.

Febris morbillosa of *Vogel* and *Hoffman*.

Morbilli of *Juncker*.

I. *Rubeola (vulgaris)* with very small pimples, running together in clusters, scarcely elevating the skin.

Rubeola vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

Morbilli regulares of *Sydenham*.

This varies,

1. According to the violence of the symptoms, and the irregularity of its course.

Rubeola anomala, S. sp. 2.

Morbilli anomali of *Sydenham*.

2. By its being accompanied with the Quinsy.

Rubeola anginosa, S. sp. 4.

3. By its being accompanied with a putrid diathesis. See London medical observations, Vol. IV. Art. XI.

II. *Rubeola (variolodes)* with distinct pimples, that elevate the skin.

Rubeola variolodes, S. sp. 3.*

The Nirles of the *Scotch*.

GENUS XXVIII. SCARLATINA.

A contagious synocha : on the fourth day of the disease the face swells a little ; at the same time a bright redness appears here and there on the skin, in large spots, which soon run together, and come off, after three days, in small branny scales ; an anasarca often supervening.

Scarlatina of *Authors*.

Its species are,

I. Scarlatina (*simplex*) not accompanied with the quinsy.

Scarlatina febris, S. sp. 1.

II. Scarlatina (*cynanchica*) with an ulcerous quinsy.†

* In complaisance to SAUVAGE, I have here mentioned this disease, though I much doubt whether it be properly referred to the measles : for it not only differs greatly in the form of its pimples, but what seems of greater importance, it is generally without the catarrhal symptoms, so essential in the measles.

† In the space of forty years, I have seen the scarlet fever six or seven times epidemic in Scotland, and in every instance the disease was of that species, which SAUVAGE calls *scarlatina anginosa*, I have named it *cynanchica*, because it is almost always accompanied with ulcers of the internal fauces. Considering that the disease generally resembled, and sometimes very exactly, the malignant quinsy, and that among all my Patients I have never seen the simple species of scarlet fever epidemic, I have often doubted, whether this disease was not always accompanied with the quinsy, and nearly the same as the *cynanche maligna*, mentioned above among the inflammatory disorders. But many reasons prevent my adopting this opinion ; for it is certain, from the testimony of the sagacious SYDENHAM and others, that the simple scarlet fever, without any quinsy, has existed ; and that there is a

Scarlatina anginosa, S. sp. 6.

I am unacquainted with Scarlatina porriginosa, S. sp. 3. and Scarlatina variolodes, S. sp. 5.

GENUS XXIX. PESTIS.

A putrid fever exceedingly contagious, with the greatest debility. At an uncertain period of the disease there is an eruption of buboes or carbuncles.*

Pestis, of *Authors*.

Febris pestilentialis of *Authors*.

It varies in degree.

Pestis benigna, S. sp. 2.

Pestis remittens, S. sp. 9.

Pestis vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

specific contagion, which produces a scarlet efflorescence on the skin, without any symptoms of the quinsy. And if sometimes a contagion appears, which affects the fauces, and in most patients produces the scarlet fever at the same time, it proves nothing more, in my opinion, than that it is the nature of some contagions to affect both the fauces and skin. There may be this difference between the two contagions, that the one is more disposed to affect the fauces, chiefly and primarily, and the other the skin; and this I believe is precisely the difference between the contagion of the scarlet fever, and that of the malignant quinsy. In the epidemic disease, which I call the scarlet fever, a few were sick without any quinsy; and in almost all, in whom the quinsy occurred, it was very mild, the ulcers of the tonsils were good conditioned, small, not sinuous, but discharging laudable pus, and the disease was rarely mortal. But in the malignant quinsy, the sick were universally seized with the quinsy at the first attack, which almost always produced malignant, foul, sinuous, and gangrenous ulcers. This disease showed many marks of putridity and debility, and was generally mortal.

* Disputes have often arisen among Physicians concerning the true character of the Plague, nor are they easy to be settled, so that the character shall agree with the disease; it must suffice, if the character given will apply to most instances that occur.

Pestis Ægyptiaca, S. sp. 11.

Pestis interna, S. sp. 3.

The following species are doubtful.

Pestis sporadica, S. sp. 4.

Pestis carbunculosa, S. sp. 5.

Pestis Siamæa, S. sp. 8.

Pestis scorbutica, S. sp. 10.

GENUS XXX. ERYSIPELAS.*

A synocha of two or three days, generally with drowsiness, often with delirium; an inflammatory erythema then appears on some part of the skin, very often in the face.

Erysipelas of *Authors*.

Febris erysipelacea of *Vogel* and *Hoffman*.

Febris erysipelatosa of *Macbride*.

Its species are,

I. Erysipelas (*vesiculosum*) with an erythema spreading with redness, possessing a large space, and ending in large blisters in some places.

Erysipelas rosa, S. sp. 1.

Febris erysipelatosa of *Sydenham*.

Erysipelas typhodes, S. sp. 2.†

* The term *erysipelas* is used by medical Writers, both for an inflammatory erythema, and an erysipelatous fever; but SAUVAGE very properly calls that cutaneous disorder, which has no fever except symptomatic attending it, an erythema; and the exanthematic fever, which precedes an erythema, he calls an erysipelas. LINNÆUS perhaps was faulty, in considering the erysipelas as a general pattern of all the exanthemata; since it may be doubted, whether it ought even to be enumerated among them.

† This appears to be only a variety of the *erysipelas vesiculosum*, differing only in degree.

Erysipelas pestilens, S. sp. 5.*
Erysipelas contagiosum, S. sp. 9.

II. *Erysipelas (phlyctanodes†)* with an erythema, composed of many pimples, occupying chiefly the trunk of the body, and soon ending in phlyctænæ, or small blisters.

Erysipelas Zoster, S. sp. 8.
Zona of Russel.
 The shingles of the *English.*
Zona ignea of Hoffman.
Herpes Zoster, S. sp. 9.

Erysipelas a veneno, S. sp. 3. is symptomatic.

The other species of Sauvage belong to the erythema.

GENUS XXXI. MILIARIA.‡

*. This and the following seem to be only fevers, with a symptomatic erythema. It may however be proper to remark here, that the erysipelas has often something in its nature, of a putrid and gangrenous tendency; and I have no doubt, but that this disease, which in this Country, is generally accompanied with an inflammatory diathesis, is sometimes, especially in hot climates, attended with a putrid disposition of the humours; and perhaps two species of erysipelas ought to have been instituted, inflammatory and putrid; but with the latter I am not sufficiently acquainted.

† Whether this species, and the *erysipelas vesiculosum*, ought with propriety to be referred to the same genus, I much doubt: but the skilful must judge.

‡ Physicians, those of Vienna especially, have lately disputed very warmly, concerning the nature of the miliary fever; and chiefly whether it is not always a symptomatic, and never an original disease. I dare not assert, contrary to the sentiments of all physicians, from the middle of the seventeenth century, almost to the present day, and the opinion of many respectable contemporary Physicians, that the disease is never original. But well knowing the fallacy of experience in such cases, and that the generality of Physicians are, at best, only a servile race of imitators;

A continual fever, with anxiety, frequent sighings, fetid sweats, and pricking of the skin. On an uncertain day of the disease, small, red, distinct pimples, break out, very thick, over the whole body, except the face, whose apices, after one or two days, appear like small white pustules, that continue but for a short time.

Miliaria of *Linnaeus*.

Miliaris of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Febris miliaris of *Vogel*.

Febris purpurata rubra and alba miliaris of *Hoffman*.

Febris purpurea or miliaris of *Juncker*.

Der friesel of the *Germans*.

The following belong to the idiopathic species, if any such there be.

Miliaris benigna, S. sp. 1.

Miliaris maligna, S. sp. 2.

Miliaris recidivans, S. sp. 3.

Miliaris Germanica, S. sp. 5.

I must necessarily remain in doubt; but however it may be, I certainly know, from frequent observation for many years, that the miliary fever is generally symptomatic: I never saw it contagious, nor manifestly epidemic, though at times it would be more frequent than usual. It sometimes accompanied febrile disorders, both inflammatory and putrid; yet in no instance, but when excited by too hot a regimen, or sudorifics; and many times, when the disease was expected, the Patient escaped it wholly, by avoiding sudorifics, and using a moderate regimen, I have several times seen the disease excited, as it were, by art, in some parts of the body. Lastly, the matter of the miliary fever, (if any such there be,) is not similar to most specific contagions, because the eruption does not appear at any certain period of the disease, and because it attacks people, not once only, but many times during life. I therefore much doubt of the specific nature of this matter, or of its being capable of producing an original disease. And I am much pleased to find myself supported in this opinion, by the experienced and learned CHARLES WHITE, in his treatise on the management of lying-in Women.

But being sensible, that I may be deceived on this subject, and being unwilling to deceive others, I have here placed the miliary fever, among the exanthemata, and have given it such a character, as will probably be acceptable to those who consider it an original disease; leaving the subject to the more accurate decision of the skillful.

The following are manifestly symptomatic.

- Miliaris Boia, S. sp. 4.
- Miliaris Brittanica, S. sp. 12.
- Miliaris nova febris, S. sp. 8.
- Miliaris sudatoria, S. sp. 9.
- Miliaris nautica, S. sp. 10.
- Miliaris purpurata, S. sp. 11.
- Miliaris lactea, S. sp. 7.
- Miliaris puerperarum, S. sp. 13.
- Miliaris scorbutica, S. sp. 14.
- Miliaris critica, S. sp. 6.

GENUS XXXII. URTICARIA.*

A fever of one day ; † on the second, red spots, resembling the stings of nettles, break out, almost disappearing in the day time, returning again in the evening with fever ; after a few days they come off in very small scales, and the disease terminates. ‡

Febris urticata of *Vogel*.

Uredo of *Linnaeus*.

Purpura urticata of *Juncker*.

Scarlatina urticata, S. sp. 2.

Erysipelatis species altera of *Sydenham*.

Febris scarlatina and febris urticata of *Meyserey*.

* The Urticaria is generally understood to be the disorder, called the *nettle rash*, by the English. But the *nettle rash*, as described, by the learned G. HEBERDEEN, in the Memoirs of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and which I have often seen, is wholly different from the urticaria of Nosologists, as being chronic, and without fever, and ought perhaps to be referred to the impetigines.

† In a former edition, I asserted this disease to be contagious ; but I never knew it to be so from my own experience, and do not at present recollect by what authority I formerly made the assertion.

‡ I have given this character, in conformity to the sentiments of others, rather than my own ; for I have rarely seen the disease, and never when it was epidemic, or regular as it is here described.

GENUS XXXIII. PEMPHIGUS.

A contagious putrid fever : on the first, second, or third day of the disease, blisters, of the size of hazlenuts, break out in various parts, continuing many days, and at length discharging a thin ichor.

Pemphigus of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Morta of *Linnaeus*.

Febris bullosa of *Vogel*.

The species enumerated by *Sauvage* are,*

Pemphigus major, S. sp. 1.

Exanthemata serosa of *Piso*.

Febris pemphygodes.

Pemphigus castrensis, S. sp. 2.

Febris syneches with blisters spread over the breast and neck, of *Morton*.

* The pemphigus, which I have placed among the exanthemata, I have never seen, and I find but very little said concerning it, in the writings of Physicians ; almost all therefore that was proper for this work, has been necessarily taken from SAUVAGE. I have therefore followed him, but I would willingly have omitted the disease intirely, since all that has been said of it, appears doubtful, obscure, and ambiguous. What SAUVAGE relates from his experience, or that of PISO, may be credited ; but what he extracts from SELIGER, a man of small abilities, appears worthy of little attention : but what is taken from the relation of THIERRY, exceeds all belief ; He says that “ when the disease raged with unusual mortality, a certain Physician cured every one, with the acetum bezoarticum, while scarce a single person recovered, who was under the care of other Physicians.” Finally, I can conclude nothing from the very ambiguous disorder, described by LANGHANS, in the *Acta Helvetica*, until the subject shall be elucidated by further observations. That disease perhaps was nothing but the malignant quinsy : and on the whole, it appears to me very probable, that the pemphigus is always a symptomatic disorder. A short time after this work went to the press, my worthy Colleague, FRANCIS HOME, shewed me a man sick with a slight fever, who had blisters, of the bigness of hazlenuts, break out, first on his arms and then successively on his whole body, and after two or three days, they discharged a small quantity of watry humour, and fell away : but this fever manifested no peculiar nature or type, and not being contagious soon disappeared.

Pemphigus Helveticus, S. sp. 3.
Febris vesicatoria of *Macbride*.

I am ignorant of the *Pemphigus Indicus*, S. sp. 4.
 and of the *Pemphigus Brasiliensis*, S. sp. 5.

GENUS XXXIV. APHTHA.

Synochus,* the tongue somewhat swelled ; the tongue and fauces of a purple colour ; white sloughs appear, first in the fauces, and on the margin of the tongue, at length covering all the inside of the mouth, sometimes distinct, but often running together, quickly renewed when abraded, and continuing an uncertain time.

Aphtha of *Authors*.
Febris aphthosa of *Vogel*

I know but of one idiopathic species.

Aphtha infantum.
Aphtha lactucimen, S. sp. 1.

The following seem to be symptomatic.

Aphtha febrilis, S. sp. 2.
Aphtha maligna, S. sp. 3.

These are evidently symptomatic.

Aphtha syphilitica, S. sp. 4.
Aphtha scorbutica, S. sp. 5.

The following is a symptomatic exanthema.

* I am in doubt whether the aphtha ought to be placed among the exanthemata or not ; for almost every aphtha, which I have seen was without fever ; and whenever there was a fever with the aphtha of infants, the fever generally succeeded the aphtha : the aphtha of adults indeed often follows the fever ; but it happens towards the termination of fevers of very different kinds ; nor is there any fever, so far as I know, that Physicians have noticed, or even suspected of being peculiar to the aphtha.

PURPURA of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.*
 Petechia of *Linneus*.

ORDER IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.†

An inflammatory fever, with a plentiful discharge of blood without external force; blood drawn appears as in inflammations.

Hæmorrhagiæ of *Authors*.
 Sanguifluxus of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

GENUS XXXV. EPISTAXIS.‡

* As petechiæ may appear in every fever, whether continual or intermittent, and in all exanthemata and profluvia, if there be any tendency, in these disorders, to putridity; I chuse to consider them as symptomatic efflorescences, rather than as original disorders.

The Author having given no character of PURPURA, the following is taken from SAUVAGE, *An eruption of purple, livid, or black spots, that give little trouble, accompanied by a putrid, or remittent fever.*
 Translator.

† The class of FLUXUS of SAUVAGE and SAGAR, *Profluvia* of VOGEL, and *Morbi evacuatorii* of LINNÆUS, I judge to be altogether unnatural and inconvenient, because they include diseases wholly dissimilar in their nature and appearance. I could not therefore admit such a class into my Nosology, and have referred to other places, the diseases enumerated therein: those which are always attended with a degree of fever, ought certainly to be ranked in the class of Pyrexia: I have therefore placed here, what are called the active hæmorrhagies. In this I follow HOFFMAN, who treats of this kind of hæmorrhage immediately after fevers, and gives the reason for it, in his preface, in these words. "After examining every appearance in diseases, with the utmost attention, I am of opinion, that eruptions of blood, are produced by the same emotions of the system as fevers, though in the latter they are more violent than in the former."

‡ LINNÆUS in the critical Botany, and in the philosophical Botany, justly observes, "that the names affixed to the genera, should not be used, in denominating the natural classes and orders;" and yet he himself transgresses this rule, by using the term *hæmorrhagia*, for the name of a genus, after it had been often used

Pain or heaviness of the head ; redness of the face ; discharge of blood from the nose.

Epistaxis of *Vogel*.

Hæmorrhagia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Hæmorrhagia narium of *Authors*.

I. Idiopathic.

Hæmorrhagia plethorica, S. sp. 2.

This varies according to the age.

Epistaxis (*juniorum*) with the signs of an arterial plethora.

Epistaxis (*senum*) with the signs of a venous plethora.

II. Symptomatic.

1. From internal causes.

Hæmorrhagia febrilis, S. sp. 3.

Hæmorrhagia critica, S. sp. 4.

Hæmorrhagia insalubris, S. sp. 5.

Hæmorrhagia in chronicis, S. sp. 6.

2. From external causes.

Hæmorrhagia passiva, S. sp. 1.

Hæmorrhagia a hirundine, S. sp. 7.

GENUS XXXVI. HÆMOPTYSIS.

Redness of the cheeks ; a sense of uneasiness, or pain, and sometimes of heat in the breast ; dyspnœa ; tickling of the fauces ; coughing or hawking up of florid, and sometimes of frothy blood.

for the natural classes and orders. HIPPOCRATES himself is not to be imitated in his mistakes. It was necessary therefore, that the name of this genus should be changed, and the one I have used is taken from VOGEL.

Hæmoptysis of *Authors*.

Hæmoptoe of *Boerhaave*.

Sanguinis fluxus ex pulmonibus of *Hoffman*.

The idiopathic species are,

1. Hæmoptysis (*plethorica*) with no external force applied, nor preceded by a cough, or the suppression of any usual evacuation.

Hæmoptysis habitualis, S. sp. 2.

2. Hæmoptysis (*violenta*) from the application of external force.

Hæmoptysis accidentalis, S. sp. 1.

Hæmoptysis traumatica, S. sp. 12.

3. Hæmoptysis* (*phthisica*) after a long continued cough, with wasting and debility.

Hæmoptysis phthisica, S. sp. 9.

Hæmoptysis ex tuberculo pulmonum, S. sp. 10.

Hæmoptoe Lond. Med. Obs. IV. 16. 18.

4. Hæmoptysis (*calculosa*) with a discharge of small calculous substances, that are generally calcareous.

Hæmoptysis calculosa, S. sp. 14.

5. Hæmoptysis (*vicaria*) after the suppression of some customary evacuation.

Hæmoptysis catamenialis, S. sp. 4.

Hæmoptysis periodica, S. sp. 3.

The following are symptomatic,

Hæmoptysis *pneumonica*.

Hæmoptysis catarrhalis, S. sp. 8.

Hæmoptysis peripneumonica of *Lælius*.

Hæmoptysis *exanthematica*.

Hæmoptysis variolosa, S. sp. 7.

Hæmoptysis rubeolosa.

Hæmoptysis hydropica.

Hæmoptysis ascitica, S. sp. 15.

Hæmoptysis hydrothoracica.

Hæmoptysis cachectica.

Hæmoptysis splenctica, S. sp. 16.

The following are spurious, and scarce deserve notice.

Hæmoptysis a diapedesi, S. sp. 3.

Hæmoptysis a sphacelo pulmonum, S. sp. 11.

Hæmoptysis scorbutica, S. sp. 6.

Hæmoptysis Helvigiana, S. sp. 17.

Hæmoptysis a hirundine, S. sp. 13.

The consequence of hæmoptysis is,

PHTHISIS.*

A wasting and debility of the body, with cough, hectic fever, and generally purulent expectoration.

Phthisis of Authors.

Phthisis pulmonalis of *Boerhaave*.

Affectio phthisica, or *tubes pulmonalis* of *Hoffman*.

Its species are,

I. *Phthisis (incipiens)* without expectoration of pus.

Phthisis incipiens of *Morton*.

Phthisis sicea, S. sp. 1.

* This disease appears to be only a variety of that species of hectic fever, which I have called *hectica pulmonalis*. An hæmoptysis cannot happen, except from a rupture of some small vessels of the lungs, and if the breach soon heals, the disorder ceases, and no inconvenience remains; but if the ruptured vessels are not immediately closed and healed, an inflammation takes place as in all other wounds, a collection of pus soon succeeds, and the disorder is completely formed, according to the idea expressed in my note upon the hectic fever. The *Phthisis* therefore, in my opinion, ought to be referred to *hectica pulmonalis*.

Translator.

II. Phthisis (*confirmata*) with expectoration of pus.

Phthisis confirmata of *Authors*.

Phthisis humida, S. sp. 2.

Both species vary,

1. According to the remote cause.

Phthisis hæmoptoica, S. sp. 6.

Phthisis a peripneumonia, S. sp. 11.

Phthisis asthmatica, S. sp. 5.

Phthisis calculosa, S. sp. 7.

Phthisis exanthematica, S. sp. 14.

Phthisis a febribus, S. sp. 13.

Phthisis rheumatico-artlritica, S. sp. 12.

Phthisis chlorotica, S. sp. 10.

Phthisis icteritia, S. sp. 15.

Phthisis hypochondriaca, S. sp. 16.

Phthisis scrophulosa, S. sp. 3.

Phthisis chylosa, S. sp. 17.

Phthisis scorbutica, S. sp. 4.

Phthisis syphilitica, S. sp. 8.

Phthisis a plica, S. sp. 19.

Phthisis a metastasi puris, S. sp. 9.

2. According to the source of the pus.

Phthisis a romica, S. sp. 18.

Phthisis cellularis, S. sp. 20.*

GENUS XXXVII. HÆMORRHOIS.

A heaviness or pain of the head ; vertigo ; pain of the loins ; pain of the anus , livid painful tumours round the anus, from which blood generally flows, though it sometimes distils from the anus, when no tumefaction appears.

Hæmorhois of *Authors*.

Hæmorrhoidalis fluxus of *Hoffman*.

* Whether DE HAEN judged rightly or not concerning this source of pus, yet this species hardly deserves a place in Nosology, since there are no external signs by which it can be known.

Hæmorrhoides of *Juncker*.

Leucorrhœis of *Vogel*.

Proctalgia Hæmorrhoidalis of *Macbride*.

Its species are,

I. Hæmorrhœis (*tumens*) external, from a swelling round the margin of the anus.

Marisca of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

This varies by the discharge being,

1. Bloody.

Hæmorrhœis moderata, S. sp. 1.

Hæmorrhœis ordinata of *Juncker*.

Hæmorrhœis nimia of *Juncker*.

Hæmorrhœis immodica, S. sp. 2.

Hæmorrhoides excedentes of *Albertus*.

Hæmorrhœis polyposa, S. sp. 3.

2. Mucous.

Hæmorrhœis decolorata, alba, and mucida of *Juncker* and *Albertus*.

Proctalgia intertriginosa of *Macbride*.

II. Hæmorrhœis (*procidens*) external, from a falling down of the rectum.

Hæmorrhœis ab exania, S. sp. 4.

III. Hæmorrhœis (*fluens*) internal, without an external tumour, or procidentia ani.*

* STAHL and his followers, distinguished the hemorrhoids into internal and external, the former discharging the blood from the branches of the vena porta, and the latter from those of the vena cava; but for my part, I cannot see how it is possible to know from what branches the flux of blood proceeds. There seems therefore to be no reason for such a distinction; and if there were, it would be of no use in ascertaining the nature, or effects of the disease; for the arteries and veins of the lower part of the intestinum rectum, however diverse they may be in their origin, so frequently join and communicate with each other, that a disor-

IV. Hæmorrhoids (*cæca*) with pain and tumour of the anus, without any discharge of blood.

Hæmorrhoids *cæca* of *Juncker* and *Albertus*.^{*}
Proctalgia inflammatoria of *Macbride*.

GENUS XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

Pains of the back, loins, and bowels, similar to those of travail: a more copious discharge of the menses than usual, or of blood from the vagina.

Menorrhagia of *Authors*.

Metrorrhagia of *Sagar*.

Uteri hæmorrhagia of *Hoffman*.

Hæmorrhagia uterina of *Juncker*.

Leucorrhœa of *Authors*.

Cachexia uterina, or fluor albus of *Hoffman*.

Fluor albus of *Juncker*.†

Abortus of *Authors*.

Abortio of *Vogel*.

Fluor uterina sanguinis of *Boerhaave*.

Convulsio uteri or abortus of *Hoffman*.

der of any one part must be immediately communicated to the rest and the effects of each must be always nearly the same. I have not therefore divided the hemorrhoids into external and internal, according to the idea of *STAHL*, but according as the flux of blood is more or less within, or without the anus.

* The hemorrhoids is often a disease of the whole body; yet it is often a mere local disease; but still I would not refer such a species to the local diseases; because the hemorrhoids, if it often returns, as is usual, becomes at length a disease of the whole body, like every other hemorrhage that recurs frequently, though in the beginning it was a mere local disorder. Being unwilling therefore to separate disorders so nearly allied, I have here placed every species of hemorrhoids among the universal diseases.

† I have referred the leucorrhœa, or fluor albus of *Authors*, to the genus of menorrhagia; and I judge that every leucorrhœa, without any local fault, ought to be referred to this place. For generally, and almost always, the leucorrhœa is either joined with the menorrhagia, or soon succeeds it; and it is very probable, that after the appearance of the leucorrhœa, the serum, in this disorder, flows from the same vessels, that the red blood does in the menorrhagia, and that the one often arises from the same causes as the other.

Its species are,

1. Menorrhagia (*rubra*) with a discharge of red blood, in Women neither pregnant, nor in child bed.

Menorrhagia immodica, S. sp. 3.

Menorrhagia stillatitia, S. sp. 2.

2. Menorrhagia (*abortus*) with a discharge of red blood in pregnant women.

Menorrhagia gravidarum, S. sp. 6.

Abortus effluxio, S. sp. 1.

1. Abortus subtrimestris.

2. Abortus subsemestris.

3. Abortus octimestris.

Abortus ab uteri laxitate, S. sp. 2.

3. Menorrhagia (*lochialis*) with a discharge of red blood in puerperal women.

Menorrhagia lochialis, S. sp. 8.

4. Menorrhagia (*vitiorum*) with a discharge of red blood from a local disorder.

Menorrhagia ex hysteroptosi, S. sp. 5.

Menorrhagia ulcerosa, S. sp. 9.

5. Menorrhagia (*alba*) with a serous discharge, without any local disorder, in women not pregnant.*

* The learned Reader may perhaps be surprised, that I have neither referred the Student to the work of the celebrated Parisian Physician, RAULIN, intitled "a treatise of the fluor albus," nor enumerated the various species of the disease, pointed out by that excellent Writer. Whether I have done right or not, I leave to the Judicious to determine; but these are my reasons for the omission. Many things, in that ingenious book, appear better adapted to please the fancy, than to promote useful knowledge; and I do not see how the fluor albus can originate from the disorder of any other parts, than those of the uterus; and it does not appear from my observations on the disease, which perhaps have been few, that it ever did so originate. I chuse therefore to refer the Reader to the Author himself, rather than attempt to display his doctrine, which I but poorly understand, and should perhaps still worse exhibit.

Leucorrhœa of *Authors*.

Menorrhagia decolor, S. sp. 7.

Leucorrhœa Americana, S. sp. 5.

Leucorrhœa Indica, S. sp. 6.

6. Menorrhagia (*Nabothi*) with a serous discharge in pregnant women.

Leucorrhœa Nabothi, S. sp. 9.

Leucorrhœa gravidarum, S. sp. 8.

The serous menorrhagia, or leucorrhœa, from a local defect, ought to be referred to the local disorders.

The following hemorrhagies are generally, if not always symptomatic.

STOMACACE* of *Sauvage*.

Is a symptom of the scurvy, of a disorder of the mouth, or of an external injury.

The species from SAUVAGE are,

Stomacace scorbutica, S. sp. 1.

Stomacace universalis, S. sp. 2.

Stomacace ab hæmorhoo, S. sp. 3.

Stomacace purulenta, S. sp. 4.

HÆMATEMESIS† of *Sauvage*.

Is usually vicarious of some customary evacuation, or is a symptom of some local disorder of the stomach, or of the morbus niger, or of external force.

Hæmatemesis plethorica, S. sp. 1.

Hæmatemesis catamenialis, S. sp. 5.

Hæmatemesis hæmorrhoidalis.

Hæmatemesis ex splene, S. sp. 7.

* A flux of blood, often putrid, from the gums. *Translator.*

† A rejection of blood from the œsophagus, with the effort of vomiting. *Translator.*

Hæmatemesis ex hepate, S. sp. 13.
Hæmatemesis ex pancreate, S. sp. 6.

Hæmatemesis atra, S. sp. 12.
Hæmatemesis seorbutica, S. sp. 8.

Hæmatemesis ex aneurismate. S. sp. 2.
Hæmatemesis carnis cruenta, S. sp. 11.

Hæmatemesis traumatica, S. sp. 3.
Hæmatemesis ab hirundine, S. sp. 4.
Hæmatemesis cholericæ, S. sp. 9.
Hæmatemesis a veneno, S. sp. 14.

Hæmatemesis simulata, S. sp. 10.

HÆMATURIA* of *Sauvage*.

Is generally a symptom of a stone in the kidneys, and sometimes of putrid fevers.

The species according to SAUVAGE are,

Hæmaturia spontanea, S. sp. 1.
Hæmaturia catamenialis, S. sp. 12.

Hæmaturia calculeosa, S. sp. 5.
Hæmaturia nigra, S. sp. 11.
Hæmaturia purulenta, S. sp. 4.

Hæmaturia violenta, S. sp. 2.
Hæmaturia traumatica, S. sp. 14,
Hæmaturia hæmorrhoidalis, S. sp. 9.
Hæmaturia ejaculatoria, S. sp. 7.

Hæmaturia stillatitia, S. sp. 8.

Hæmaturia in exanthematicis, S. sp. 6.
Hæmaturia spuria, S. sp. 10.
Hæmaturia deceptiva, S. sp. 3.
Hæmaturia a transfusione, S. sp. 13.
Hæmaturia a verme, S. sp. 13.

* A discharge of blood, either pure or mixed, from the urinary passages, without pain.

CYSTIRRHAGIA* of *Vogel*.

Is generally a symptom of a stone, rarely of any other disease of the bladder.

ORDER V. PROFLUVIA.†

An inflammatory fever, with the increase of some excretion, not naturally sanguineous.

Profluvia of *Vogel*.

GENUS XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

An inflammatory fever often contagious; an increased excretion of mucus from the glands of the membranes of the nose, fauces, or bronchiæ; at least a sense of such increase, and an endeavour to discharge it.

Catarrhus of *Authors*.

Coryza of *Authors*.

Rheuma of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Tussis of *Authors*.

Tussis catarrhalis and rheumatica of *Hoffman*.

The following genera, referred to this place, are generally symptomatic.

Anacatharsis‡ of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

* A discharge of bloody urine with pain, the blood not being intimately mixed with the urine, but settling to the bottom in grumes.

Translator.

† I have here placed some of the febrile profluvia, under the class of pyrexia, for the same reasons that I did hemorrhagies. The catarrh, from the inflammatory fever, and phlogistic diathesis attending it, is nearly allied to inflammations; and the dysentery is not only always accompanied with fever, but in many things differs from all other fluxes.

‡ An expectoration of mucus, or some similar humour, by coughing.

Translator.

Expectoratio* of *Linnaeus*.
 Raucedo† of *Linnaeus*.
 Raucitas‡ of *Vogel*.
 Gravedo§ of *Linnaeus*.

Sp. 1. A catarrh from cold.

Catarrhus benignus, S. sp. 1.
 Catarrhus pectoris, S. sp. 6.
 Coryza catarrhalis, S. sp. 1.
 Coryza phlegmatorrhagia, S. sp. 2.
 Coryza febricosa, S. sp. 6.
 Tussis catarrhalis, S. sp. 1.
 Rheuma catarrhale, S. sp. 1.
 Amphimerina catarrhalis, S. sp. 2.
 Febris remittens catarrhalis of *Macbride*.
 Amphimerina tussiculosa, S. sp. 13 ?
 Cephalalgia catarrhalis, S. sp. 10.

Sp. 2. A catarrh from contagion.¶

Catarrhus epidemicus, S. sp. 3.
 Rheuma epidemicum, S. sp. 2.
 Synocha catarrhalis, S. sp. 5.

Among the species of coryza, cough, and catarrh, enumerated by Sauvage, the following are symptomatic.

Catarrhus rubeculosus, S. sp. 5.
 Tussis exanthematica, S. sp. 20.
 Coryza variolosa, S. sp. 4.
 Coryza virulenta, S. sp. 6.

* An evacuation of mucus from the trachea. *Translator.*

† A hissing voice, from a dryness of the lungs. *Translator.*

‡ A rough and hoarse voice, difficult to be understood.
Translator.

§ A heavy constricting pain of the forehead. *Translator.*

¶ This is the disease known by the name of influenza.
Translator.

Coryza purulenta, S. sp. 5.
Tussis accidentalis, S. sp. 4.
Tussis gutturalis, S. sp. 8.
Tussis xerolaryngea, S. sp. 23.
Tussis verminosa, S. sp. 21.

Tussis sicca, S. sp. 3.
Tussis calculosa, S. sp. 22.
Tussis phthisica, S. sp. 17.
Tussis hæmoptoica, S. sp. 15.
Tussis a polypo, S. sp. 16.

Tussis a dentitione, S. sp. 12.
Tussis stomachalis humida, S. sp. 6.
Tussis stomachalis sicca, S. sp. 7.
Tussis hysterica, S. sp. 2.
Tussis gravidarum, S. sp. 14.
Tussis hepatica, S. sp. 9.
Tussis rheumatica, S. sp. 13.
Tussis arthritica, S. sp. 19.
Tussis metallicolarum, S. sp. 4.

GENUS XL. DYSENTERIA.

A contagious inflammatory fever; frequent mucous, or bloody stools; the alvine fæces generally retained; severe gripings and tenesmus.

Dysenteria of Authors,

I know of only species of this disease, which has the following names given to it by SAUVAGE.

Dysenteria epidemica, S. sp. 6.
Dysenteria castrensis, S. sp. 7.
Dysenteria æquipotialis, S. sp. 14.

It varies,

1. By being accompanied with worms.

Dysenteria verminosa, S. sp. 15.

2. By pieces of flesh, or fat being discharged,

Dysenteria carnosa, S. sp. 16.
Diarrhœa carnosa, S. sp. 5.

3. By being accompanied with the intermittent fever.

Dysenteria intermittens, S. sp. 17.

4. By being without blood.

Dysenteria alba, S. sp. 10.

5. By being accompanied with the miliary fever.

Dysenteria miliaris Gruberi, S. sp. 2.

Febris exanthematico-dysenterica epidemica, 1747.

The following are symptomatic.

Dysenteria benigna spontanea, S. sp. 1.

Dysenteria catamenialis, S. sp. 2.

Dysenteria gravidarum, S. sp. 4.

Dysenteria atrabilaria, S. sp. 5.

Dysenteria syphilitica, S. sp. 13.

Dysenteria scorbutica, S. sp. 18.

Dysenteria Polonica, S. sp. 19.

Dysenteria mesenterii vomica, S. sp. 11.

The following belong to the diarrhoea.

Dysenteria Parisiaca, S. sp. 3.

Dysenteria a catharticis, S. sp. 12.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.*

Sense and motion injured, without an original fever, and without any local disorder.

ORDER I. COMATA.

A diminution of the voluntary motions, with sleep, or a suspension of the senses.

Comata of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Soporosi of *Linnaeus*.

Adynamiæ of *Vogel*.

Nervorum resolutiones of *Hoffman*.

Affectus soporosi of *Hoffman*.

Motuum vitalium defectus of *Juncker*.

GENUS XLI. APOPLEXIA.

A diminution of almost all the voluntary motions, with sleep† more or less profound, while the motions of the heart and arteries continue.

* From the days of THOMAS WILLIS, (formerly a celebrated English Physician,) the British have distinguished certain diseases from all others, by the name of nervous: but in my opinion the distinction was inaccurate, while hysterical and hypochondriacal affections, were almost the only disorders included under that title. Indeed almost all the morbid disturbances of the body, as far as I can see, depend in such a manner upon the motions of the nervous system, that almost all diseases may, in a sense, be called nervous. Yet we ought to make a proper distinction among them, and those disorders which affect the nervous system chiefly, or at least primarily, and do not, at the same time, disturb the circulation of the blood, or change the nature of the humours, unless secondarily, should alone be called nervous, I have therefore thought proper, to institute a class of *Neuroses*, distinct from those of pyrexia and cachexia.

† LINNÆUS uses the word *sleep* to express both a suspension of motion, and of the senses; but I use the term only in its vulgar acceptation, for common sleep, or a state of body that resembles it.

Apoplexia of *Authors*.
 Carus of *Authors*.^{*}
 Cataphora of *Authors*.
 Coma of *Vogel* and *Boerhaave*.
 Hamorrhagia cerebri of *Hoffman*.

The following appear to belong to this genus.

Catalepsis of *Authors*.
 Affectus cerebri spasmodico-ecstaticus of *Hoffman*.
 Ecstasis of *Sauvage*, *Vogel* and *Sagar*.

The following appear to be symptomatic.

Typhomania of *Authors*.
 Lethargus of *Authors*.

The idiopathic species of apoplexy are,

1. Apoplexia (*sanguinea*) with signs of a universal plethora, but especially of the head.

Apoplexia sanguinea, S. sp. 1.
 Carus spontaneus, S. sp. 2.
 Asphyxia† spinalis of *Du Hamel* and *Boerhaave*.
 Cataphora coma, S. sp. 2.

* Since the genera *carus*, &c. here subjoined appear to be only slighter apoplexies, and cannot be very accurately distinguished, either by respiration, or the mode of recovery, I have referred them all to one genus.

† I formerly referred the genus *asphyxia* to *syncope*, and still think, that some of its species differ only in degree from a syncope. But I was formerly, and still am persuaded, that many species of asphyxia belong to the apoplexy; I have therefore enumerated them here. Indeed the asphyxia spinalis here mentioned, is erroneously considered as a species, since it is not to be known by any external signs; yet if it were ever proper to regard internal causes, it ought undoubtedly to be placed among the species of apoplexy. But since our rule is, to regard only external and evident causes, I have, upon a careful view of them, placed many species of asphyxia enumerated by *SAUVAGE*, among the species of apoplexy; nor do I think it repugnant to this, that in some species of asphyxia, respiration and the pulse wholly cease, while life remains, for in most of these cases, where sense and motion are almost wholly abolished in an early stage of

2. Apoplexia (*serosa*) in a leucophlegmatic habit, chiefly of old people.

Apoplexia pituitosa, S. sp. 7.

Apoplexia serosa of *Morgagni*.

Carus a hydrocephalo, S. sp. 16.

Cataphora hydrocephalica, S. sp. 6.

Cataphora somnolenta, S. sp. 1.

Lethargus literatorum, S. sp. 7.

3. Apoplexia (*hydrocephalica**) coming on by degrees; affecting infants and children, at first with weariness, slight fever, and pain in the head, afterwards with a slow pulse, dilatation of the pupils, and drowsiness.

Hydrocephalus interior, S. sp. 1.

Hydrocephalus internus of *Authors*.

Hydrocephalus acutus of *Quin*.

Asthenia a hydrocephalo, S. sp. 3.

4. Apoplexia (*atrabiliaria*) in a melancholic habit.

Apoplexia atrabiliaria, S. sp. 12.

Carus traumaticus, S. sp. 5.

the disorder, a considerable motion of the heart and lungs still continues; and if at length it intirely ceases, the same often happens in apoplexies before death. I think that in apoplexies, the brain is primarily affected, but in the syncope, the heart; therefore the species of asphyxia, as they may primarily affect the brain or heart, so far as this can be determined by their external signs, I refer to the apoplexy or syncope respectively.

* It is difficult, in a system of Nosology, to assign a proper place for those disorders, that assume different forms in different periods of their course; and the *apoplexia hydrocephalica* is of this kind. But I chuse to place this disease under the apoplexy, rather than under the hydrocephalus, first, because the hydrocephalus, in this case is never evident to the senses; secondly, because it differs much in its symptoms, from an evident hydrocephalus; and lastly, because it is very similar in its proximate cause, and symptoms, to the apoplexy.

5. Apoplexia (*traumatica*) from mechanical force, applied externally to the head.

Apoplexia traumatica, S. sp. 2.

6. Apoplexia (*venenata*) from powerful sedatives externally or internally applied.

Apoplexia temulenta, S. sp. 3.
 Carus a narcoticis, S. sp. 14.
 Lethargus a narcoticis, S. sp. 3.
 Carus a plumbagine, S. sp. 10.

Apoplexia mephitica, S. sp. 14.
 Asphyxia a mephitide, S. sp. 9.
 Asphyxia a musto, S. sp. 3.
 Catalepsis a fumo, S. sp. 3.
 Asphyxia a fumis, S. sp. 2.
 Asphyxia a carbone, S. sp. 16.
 Asphyxia foricariorum, S. sp. 11.
 Asphyxia sideratorum, S. sp. 10.

Carus ab insolatione, S. sp. 12.

Carus a frigore, S. sp. 15.
 Lethargus a frigore, S. sp. 6.
 Asphyxia congelatorum, S. sp. 5.

7. Apoplexia (*mentalis*) from the passions of the mind.

Carus a pathemate, S. sp. 11.
 Asphyxia a pathemate, S. sp. 7.
 Ecstasis catoche, S. sp. 1.
 Ecstasis resoluta, S. sp. 2.

8. Apoplexia (*cataleptica**) in which the muscles readily admit the motions of the limbs from external force.

* I have never seen any but a feigned catalepsy, and that which others have seen I believe was often feigned. I could hardly therefore, assert any thing positively, of a disorder rarely seen, variously described, and often wholly feigned; but I am well persuaded that it is not a genus diverse from the apoplexy, among the species of which I have therefore placed it.

Catalepsis of *Authors*.

The species of this disorder from SAUVAGE are,

- Catalepsis hysterica, S. sp. 1.
- verminosa, S. sp. 2.
- a fumo, S. sp. 3.
- a menostasia, S. sp. 4.
- melancholica, S. sp. 5.
- delirans, S. sp. 6.

9. Apoplexia (*suffocata*) from an external suffocating power.

- Asphyxia suspensorum, S. sp. 4.
- Asphyxia immersorum, S. sp. 1.

Asphyxia flatulenta, S. sp. 12, belongs to the genus of apoplexy, if it can be known by external signs.

The apoplexy is often symptomatic,

1. Of an intermittent fever.

- Apoplexia febricosa, S. sp. 9.
- Carus febricosus, S. sp. 3.
- Cataphora timor, S. sp. 8.
- Typhomania febricosa, S. sp. 1.
- Catalepsis quartanaria, S. sp. 7.

2. Of a continual fever.

- Carus febrilis, S. sp. 2.
- Typhomania continua, S. sp. 2.
- Typhomania agrypnocoma, S. sp. 3.
- Lethargus a febre, S. sp. 1.

3. Of an inflammation.

- Apoplexia inflammatoria, S. sp. 13.
- Lethargus cephaliticus, S. sp. 4.
- Lethargus pulmonicus, S. sp. 2.

4. Of exanthemata.

Carus variolosus, S. sp. 8.
Apoplexia metastatica, S. sp. 6.
Carus exanthematicus, S. sp. 18.
Cataphora exanthematica, S. sp. 5.

5. Of hysteric disorders.

Apoplexia hysterica, S. sp. 4.
Carus hystericus, S. sp. 9.
Asphyxia hysterica, S. sp. 8.
Carus mystagmus, S. sp. 17.
Carus hypochondriacus, S. sp. 13.

6. Of the epilepsy,

Apoplexia epileptica, S. sp. 8.
Apoplexia suspiriosa, S. sp. 10.

7. Of the gout.

Apoplexia arthritica, S. sp. 5.
Carus arthriticus, S. sp. 6.
Cataphora arthritica, S. sp. 4.
Lethargus arthriticus, S. sp. 5.

8. Of worms,

Apoplexia verminosa, S. sp. 15.
Carus verminosus, S. sp. 7.
Typhomania verminosa, S. sp. 4.

8. Of the ischury.

Carus ischuriosus, S. sp. 4.

10. Of the scurvy.

Cataphora scorbutica, S. sp. 3.

GENUS XLII. PARALYSIS.

A diminution of some of the voluntary motions,
 often with sleep.

Paralysis of Authors.
Hemiplegia of Authors.

Paraplexia of *Sauvage*.
 Paraplegia of *Authors*.
 Atonia of *Linnaeus*.

I. The idiopathic species are,

1. Paralysis (*partialis*) of some of the muscles only.

Paralysis plethorica, S. sp. 1.
 Paralysis serosa, S. sp. 12.
 Paralysis nervea, S. sp. 11.
 Mutitas a glossolyssi, S. sp. 1.
 Aphonia paralytica, S. sp. 8.

2. Paralysis (*hemiplegica*) of one half of the body laterally.

Hemiplegia of *Authors*.

This varies according to the habit of body.

a. Hemiplegia in a plethoric habit.

Hemiplegia ex apoplexia, S. sp. 7.
 Hemiplegia spasmodica, S. sp. 2.

b. Hemiplegia in a leucophlegmatic habit.

Hemiplegia serosa, S. sp. 10.

Hemiplegia apostematodes, S. sp. 11. is improperly plated as a species, since it cannot be known by external signs.

And Hemiplegia ex epilepsia, S. sp. 12. hardly deserves to be mentioned.

3. Paralysis (*paraplegica*) of one half of the body transversely.

Paraplexia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
 Paraplegia of *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.
 Paraplexia sanguinea, S. sp. 2.
 Paraplexia a spina bifida, S. sp. 3.
 Paraplexia rheumatica, S. sp. 1.

4. Paralysis (*venenata*) from powerful sedatives, externally or internally applied.

Paralysis metallariorum, S. sp. 22.

Hemiplegia saturnina, S. sp. 14.

II. The symptomatic species are,

Hemiplegia intermittens, S. sp. 8.

Paraplegia intermittens, S. sp. 6.

Paralysis febrilis, S. sp. 8.

Hemiplegia exanthematica, S. sp. 6.

Paralysis rheumatica, S. sp. 3.

Hemiplegia arthritica, S. sp. 5.

Paralysis rachialgica, S. sp. 2.

Paraplegia rachialgica, S. sp. 5.

Paralysis biliosa, S. sp. 9.

Hemiplegia transversa, S. sp. 1.

Paralysis scorbutica, S. sp. 6.

Paralysis scrophulosa, S. sp. 5.

Hemiplegia scrophulosa, S. sp. 4.

Hemiplegia syphilitica, S. sp. 3.

Paraplegia syphilitica, S. sp. 7.

Paralysis Polonica, S. sp. 7.

Paralysis a vermica, S. sp. 10.

Paralysis traumatica, S. sp. 4.

Hemiplegia traumatica, S. sp. 9.

Paraplegia traumatica, S. sp. 4.

Tremor being always symptomatic cannot be admitted into the number of genera: but I here subjoin the species enumerated by SAUVAGE, which I consider as symptoms; either of asthenia, paralysis, or convulsion.

TREMOR.

A quick alternate motion of a limb backwards and forwards.

Tremor of Authors:

1. The asthenic species are,

- Tremor a debilitate, S. sp. 1.
- Tremor senilis, S. sp. 2.
- Tremor a coffea, S. sp. 4.
- Tremor a pathemate, S. sp. 14.
- Tremor typhodes, S. sp. 19.

2. The paralytic species are,

- Tremor paralytodes, S. sp. 11.
- Tremor vertiginosus, S. sp. 7.
- Tremor a plethora, S. sp. 13.
- Tremor a saburra, S. sp. 12.
- Tremor a hydrocephalo, S. sp. 8.
- Tremor scorbuticus, S. sp. 10.
- Tremor rheumaticus, S. sp. 18.
- Tremor temulentus, S. sp. 3.
- Tremor metallurgorum, S. sp. 5.
- Tremor traumaticus, S. sp. 17.

8. The convulsive species are,

- Tremor coactus, S. sp. 6.
- Tremor tendinum, S. sp. 9.
- Tremor palpitans, S. sp. 16.

ORDER II. ADYNAMIÆ.

A diminution of the involuntary motions, either vital or natural.

- Adynamia of *Vogel*.
- Defectivi of *Linnaeus*.
- Leipopsychix of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

GENUS XLIII. SYNCOPE.

The motion of the heart diminished, or ceasing for a time.

- Syncope of *Authors*.
- Leipothymia of *Authors*.
- Asphyxia of *Authors*.
- Virium lapsus and animi deliquia of *Hoffmann*.

I. The idiopathic species are,

1. Syncope (*cardialis*) often returning without any manifest cause, with a violent palpitation of the heart in the intervals. *From a disorder of the heart, or adjacent vessels.*

- Syncope plethorica, S. sp. 5.
- Syncope a cardiogmo, S. sp. 7.
- Syncope a polypo, S. sp. 8.
- Syncope ab hydrocardia, S. sp. 12.
- Syncope Lanzoni, S. sp. 18.
- Asphyxia Valsalviana, S. sp. 13.

2. Syncope (*occasionalis*) arising from a manifest cause. *An affection of the whole system.*

- Leipothymia a pathemate, S. sp. 1.
- Syncope pathetica, S. sp. 21.
- Asphyxia a pathemate, S. sp. 7.
- Syncope ab antipathia, S. sp. 9.
- Syncope a veneno, S. sp. 10.
- Syncope ab apostematis, S. sp. 11.
- Syncope a sphacelo, S. sp. 14.
- Syncope ab inanitione, S. sp. 1.
- Syncope a phlebotomia, S. sp. 4.
- Syncope a dolore, S. sp. 2.
- Asphyxia traumatica, S. sp. 14.
- Asphyxia neophytorum, S. sp. 17.

II. Symptomatic species, or symptoms of diseases, either of the whole system, or of other parts beside the heart.

- Syncope febrilis, S. sp. 3.
- Syncope febricosa, S. sp. 17.
- Syncope exanthematica, S. sp. 19.
- Syncope metastatica, S. sp. 20.
- Leipothymia stomachica, S. sp. 2.
- Syncope stomachica, S. sp. 13.
- Syncope hysterica, S. sp. 6.
- Syncope arthritica, S. sp. 16.
- Syncope scorbutica, S. sp. 15.

GENUS XLIV. DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, inflation, belching, rumination, heart burn, pain of the stomach, more or fewer of these concurring together, generally with costiveness, and without any other disease, either of the stomach, or other parts.

Dyspepsia of *Vogel*.
 Apepsia of *Vogel*.
 Diaphora of *Vogel*.
 Anorexia of *Authors*.
 Cardialgia of *Authors*.
 Gastrodynia of *Sauvage*, and *Sagar*.
 Soda of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.
 Nausea of *Authors*.
 Vomitus of *Authors*.
 Flatulentia of *Authors*.

I. The idiopathic species are,

Anorexia pituitosa, S. sp. 2.
 Anorexia a saburra, S. sp. 9.
 Anorexia exhaustorum, S. sp. 8.
 Anorexia paralytica, S. sp. 1.

Nausea ex cacochylia, S. sp. 11.
 Vomitus pituitosus, S. sp. 26.
 Vomitus ruminatio, S. sp. 6.
 Vomitus a saburra, S. sp. 2.
 Vomitus a crapula, S. sp. 1.
 Vomitus lacteus, S. sp. 3.

Flatulentia infantilis, S. sp. 5.
 Flatulentia acida, S. sp. 1.
 Flatulentia nidorosa, S. sp. 2.

Cardialgia bradypecta, S. sp. 9.
 Cardialgia a saburra, S. sp. 2.
 Cardialgia lactantium, S. sp. 11.
 Cardialgia flatulenta, S. sp. 3.
 Cardialgia paralytica, S. sp. 7.

Gastrodynia saburralis, S. sp. 1.
 Gastrodynia flatulenta, S. sp. 2.
 Gastrodynia periodynia, S. sp. 7.

- Gastrodynia astringens*, S. sp. 9.
Gastrodynia afterens, S. sp. 10.
Gastrodynia a frigore, S. sp. 18.

II. The symptomatic species arise,

1. From a disorder of the stomach itself.

- Cardialgia schirrhusa*, S. sp. 6.
Vomitus a pyloro calloso, S. sp. 8.
Vomitus a steatmate ventriculi, S. sp. 11.

- Nausea a steatmate circa cardiam*, S. sp. 9.
Gastrodynia ulcerosa, S. sp. 5.
Vomitus ab ulcere ventriculi, S. sp. 10.

- Cardialgia a veneno*, S. sp. 2.
Gastrodynia a veneno, S. sp. 4.
Vomitus a veneno, S. sp. 7.

- Flatulentia accidentalis*, S. sp. 4.
Gastrodynia a peregrinis, S. sp. 11.
Anorexia biliosa, S. sp. 6.
Nausea biliosa, S. sp. 6.
Gastrodynia biliosa, S. sp. 3.

- Vomitus urinosus*, S. sp. 27.

- Gastrodynia calculosa*, S. sp. 8.
Vomitus bezoarticus, S. sp. 13.

- Cardialgia verminosa*, S. sp. 10.
Nausea a tania, S. sp. 1.
Vomitus verminosus, S. sp. 5.

- Gastrodynia a xiphoides*, S. sp. 12.
Gastrodynia Americana, S. sp. 6.
Nausea ex compresso ventriculo, S. sp. 5.
Vomitus a cartilagine xiphoidea, S. sp. 22.

- Vomitus ab œsophago obstructo*, S. sp. 21.
Gastrodynia gastrocelica, S. sp. 20.
Nausea ex gastrocele, S. sp. 4.
Vomitus gastrocelicus, S. sp. 18.

- Cardialgia sputatoria*, S. sp. 5.
Cardialgia inflammatoria, S. sp. 13.
Nausea ex gastritide, S. sp. 10.

Vomitus gastriticus, S. sp. 19.

2. From a disorder of other parts, or of the whole body.

Vomitus cephalalgicus, S. sp. 23.

Vomitus a dentitione, S. sp. 4.

Vomicus iliacus, S. sp. 24.

Nausea ex pancreatis schirro, S. sp. 3.

Vomitus a pancreate, S. sp. 17.

Vomitus ab hepate obstructo, S. sp. 16.

Anorexia melancholica, S. sp. 5.

Gastrodynia hypochondriaca, S. sp. 16.

Flatulentia hypochondriaca, S. sp. 3.

Flatulentia convulsiva, S. sp. 7.

Vomitus hypochondriacus, S. sp. 6.

Vomitus atrabiliaris, S. sp. 15.

Anorexia mirabilis, S. sp. 10.

Gastrodynia hysterica, S. sp. 14.

Gastrodynia pulsatilis, S. sp. 13.

Gastrodynia chlorotica, S. sp. 15.

Nausea a semine corrupto, S. sp. 8.

Nausea gravidarum, S. sp. 2.

Vomitus gravidarum, S. sp. 12.

Flatulentia lochialis, S. sp. 6.

Anorexia arthritica, S. sp. 12.

Cardialgia arthritica, S. sp. 8.

Nausea nephritica, S. sp. 7.

Vomitus nephriticus, S. sp. 20.

Anorexia Stewartiana, S. sp. 13.

Cardialgia a cardiogmo, S. sp. 12.

Anorexia plethorica, S. sp. 3.

Anorexia cachectarum, S. sp. 7.

Anorexia febrilis, S. sp. 4.

Cardialgia febricosa, S. sp. 4.

Gastrodynia febricosa, S. sp. 17.

Vomitus febricosus, S. sp. 29.

Vomitus rabiosus, S. sp. 14.

Vomitus hæmorrhagicus, S. sp. 28.

Gastrodynia metastatica, S. sp. 19.

Nausea marina, S. sp. 12.

Vomitus marinus, S. sp. 25.

Anorexia neophytorum, S. sp. 11.

GENUS XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Dyspepsia, with languor, sadness, and fear, in melancholic constitutions, from apparently insufficient causes.

Hypochondriasis of *Authors*.

Morbus hypochondriacus of *Boerhaave*.

Malum hypochondriacum of *Hoffman*.

I know of only one idiopathic species.

Hypochondriasis melancholica, *S. sp. 3.*

I am ignorant of Hypochondriasis algida, *S. sp. 10.*

The following species from FRÆCASSINUS, appear to be formed upon a very uncertain theory.

Hypochondriasis biliosa, *S. sp. 1.*

Hypochondriasis sanguinea, *S. sp. 2.*

Hypochondriasis pituitosa, *S. sp. 4.*

The following are symptomatic,

Hypochondriasis hysterica, *S. sp. 5.*

Hypochondriasis phthisica, *S. sp. 6.*

Hypochondriasis asthmatica, *S. sp. 7.*

Hypochondriasis calculosa, *S. sp. 8.*

Hypochondriasis tympanitica, *S. sp. 9.*

GENUS XLVI. CHLOROSIS.

Dyspepsia, or a desire of unusual food ; paleness or discoloration of the skin ; emptiness of the veins ; a soft tumefaction of the body ; debility ; palpitation ; retention* of the menses.

Chlorosis of *Authors*.

* I formerly said, in the character of this disease, that there was *often* a retention ; as though there was a species of the chlorosis in which the menses flowed regularly ; a particular species of cachexy was then in my mind, which I thought ought to be

There is only one genuine species of chlorosis.

Chlorosis virginea, S. sp. 1.

Which is the same with *chlorosis amatoria*.

The other species of SAUVAGE are spurious and symptomatic, being only discolorations.

Chlorosis a menorrhagia, S. sp. 2.

Chlorosis gravidarum, S. sp. 3.

Chlorosis infantum, S. sp. 4.

Chlorosis verminosa, S. sp. 5.

Chlorosis viridis, S. sp. 6.

Chlorosis ab hydrothorace, S. sp. 7.

Chlorosis maculosa, S. sp. 8.

Chlorosis Carthagenica, S. sp. 10.

Chlorosis Bengualensis, S. sp. 11.

Chlorosis rachialgica, S. sp. 12.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

Irregular* motions of the muscles, or muscular fibres.

Spasmi of Authors.

Motorii of Linnaeus.

Morbi spasmodici et convulsivi of Hoffman.

Spasmi et convulsiones of Juncker.

Epilepsia of Boerhaave.

referred to this place ; but I now doubt whether any species of cachexy can be put under the title of chlorosis, or under the character here given ; and I can allow of no other true species of chlorosis, but that which is accompanied with a retention of the menses. The word *often* is therefore now omitted in the character ; but at the same time it must be confessed, that from that circumstance it less deserves a place among the genera of diseases, since it may always be barely a symptom of amenorrhœa.

† Irregular motions are those which arise from preternatural causes, or become so by the violence, frequency, or long continuance of the contraction itself ; and I have no doubt but such motions really take place, in all the diseases, which I have enumerated under this order ; though they are more numerous than are placed under the same order by other Nosologists.

SECT. I. In the animal functions.

GENUS XLVII. TETANUS.

A spasmodic rigidity of many muscles.

This varies in degree.

1. Tetanus. A spasmodic affection of half, or the whole of the body.

Tetanus of *Authors*.

Catochus* of *Authors*.

Opisthotonos of *Vogel*.

Episthotonos of *Vogel*.

SAUVAGE, according to his custom, enumerates many species of this disorder; but all that can be called idiopathic, may in my opinion, be referred to one, whose usual form is expressed by SAUVAGE, by the name of,

Tetanus Indicus, S. sp. 5.

Nor different from this is,

Convulsio Indica, S. sp. 9.

But the Tetanus varies according to the remote cause, so far as that may arise from an internal source, from cold, or from wounds. The most frequent variety is that from wounds, and is called by SAUVAGE,

Tetanus traumaticus, S. sp. 11.

The Tetanus also, from whatever cause arising, varies according to the part affected; hence,

* SAUVAGE very unnaturally makes catochus a genus, since he includes under it species totally diverse in their nature; I have therefore omitted the genus, but the species belonging to it, and which depend upon a spastic rigidity, I have here placed under the genus of Tetanus.

- Tetanus tonicus, S. sp. 1.
- Tetanus holotonicus, S. sp. 4.
- Catochus holotonicus, S. sp. 1.
- Catochus cervinus, S. sp. 2.
- Tetanus episthotonicus, S. sp. 3.
- Tetanus emprosthotonicus, S. sp. 2.

The following are symptomatic species of Tetanus.

- Tetanus febricosus, S. sp. 10.
- Tetanus hemiplegicus, S. sp. 9.
- Tetanus lateralis,* S. sp. 6.
- Pleurosthotonos of *Strackius*.
- Tetanus syphiliticus, S. sp. 7.
- Tetanus verminosus, S. sp. 8.
- Tetanus hystericus, S. sp. 12.
- Tetanus mirandus, S. sp. 13.
- Catochus diurnus, S. sp. 6.

2. Trismus. A spasmodic rigidity principally of the lower jaw.

Trismus of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus*, and *Sagar*.
Capistrum of *Vogel*.

I. The genuine species are,

1. Trismus (*nascentium*) seizing infants within the first two weeks after their birth.

Trismus nascentium, S. sp. 1.

2. Trismus (*traumaticus*) seizing persons of all ages, from wounds or cold.

Trismus traumaticus, S. sp. 2.

Angina spasmodica, S. sp. 18.

* In the instance which SAUVAGE adduces of a tetanus lateralis, there was a palsy of the other side; I have therefore placed it immediately after the tetanus hemiplegicus; but if the case of a tetanus lateralis, mentioned by MORGAGNI, was without a palsy of the other side, (which however does not appear,) it ought to be placed among the idiopathic varieties. In the mean time, till the matter can be better ascertained, I have placed the pleurosthotonos Strackii immediately after tetanus lateralis.

Convulsio a nervi punctura, S. sp. 2.

Trismus catarrhalis, S. sp. 15.

The following species from SAUVAGE, are false or spurious; either because they proceed not from a spasm, but from some other disorder of the muscles; or because they are rather convulsive, than spasmodic, or lastly because they are more properly affections of the whole face, than of the lower jaw.

Trismus inflammatorius, S. sp. 3.

Trismus scorbuticus, S. sp. 4.

Trismus capistratus, S. sp. 11.

Trismus arthriticus, S. sp. 9.

Trismus verminosus, S. sp. 5.

Trismus hypochondriacus, S. sp. 8.

Trismus febrilis, S. sp. 10.

Trismus crepitans, S. sp. 7.

Trismus occipitalis, S. sp. 12.

Trismus maxillaris, S. sp. 13.

Trismus dolerificus, S. sp. 14.

Trismus cynicus, S. sp. 16.

Trismus cynogelos, S. sp. 17.

Trismus sardonius, S. sp. 18.

Trismus diastrophe, S. sp. 19.

GENUS XLIX. CONVULSIO.

A violent, irregular contraction of the muscles, without sleep.

Convulsio of *Authors*.

I. The idiopathic species are,

Convulsio universalis, S. sp. 11.

Hieranosos of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.

Convulsio habitualis, S. sp. 12.

Convulsio intermittens, S. sp. 16.

Convulsio hemitonicus, S. sp. 15.

Convulsio abdominis, S. sp. 10.

Convulsio ab inanitione, S. sp. 1.

Convulsio ab onanismo, S. sp. 13.

Scelotyrbe festinans, S. sp. 2.

II. The symptomatic species are,

- Convulsio a capitis ictu, S. sp. 4.
- Convulsio nephralgica, S. sp. 6.
- Convulsio gravidarum, S. sp. 14.
- Scelotyrbe verminosa, S. sp. 5.
- Convulsio febrilis, S. sp. 3.

GENUS L. CHOREA.*

Children of both sexes, generally between the tenth and fourteenth year of their age, attacked with convulsive motions of some voluntary part, commonly of one side, imitating, in the motions of the arms and hands, the gesticulations of Buffoons ; in walking, one foot is oftener drawn, than raised up.

Scelotyrbe of Sauvage, and Sagar.
Chorea of Linneus.

I have seen but one species of this disease, which SAUVAGE calls,

Scelotyrbe chorea Viti, S. sp. 1.
Chorea Sancti Viti of Sydenham.

Nor different from this is the,

Scelotyrbe instabilis, S. sp. 3. and perhaps
Scelotyrbe intermittens, S. sp. 4.
Hieranosis of Macbride.

GENUS LI. RAPHANIA.

A spasmodic contraction, and convulsive agitation of the limbs; with violent periodical pains.

* In the former editions of this book, I considered the chorea as a species of convulsion ; but since it differs from every other species of convulsion, both on account of the age in which it attacks, and the motions which it exhibits, I have here placed it as a separate genus.

- Raphania of *Linneus*, and *Vogel*.
 Convulsio raphania, S. sp. 7.
 Der kriebel krankheit of the *Germans*.
 Eclampsia typhodes, S. sp. 1.
 Convulsio ab ustilagine, S. sp. 8.

Is not *Convulsio Soloniensis*, or *Necrosis ustilaginea* the same disease ?

GENUS LII. EPILEPSIA.

A convulsion of the muscles, with sleep.

- Epilepsia of *Authors*.
 Eclampsia* of *Sauvage*, *Vogel*, and *Sagar*.

The idiopathic species are,

1. Epilepsia (*cerebralis*) arising suddenly, without any manifest cause ; preceded by no disagreeable sensation, except a slight vertigo, or scotomia.

- Epilepsia plethorica, S. sp. 1.
 Eclampsia plethorica, S. sp. 7.
 Epilepsia cachectica,† S. sp. 2?
 Epilepsia a terrore of *Macbride*.

* SAUVAGE and VOGEL consider *eclampsia* as a genus distinct from *epilepsia*, as though the former were an acute, and the latter a chronic disease ; but since it is always difficult to assign the exact limits between acute and chronic diseases ; and since the *eclampsia* of SAUVAGE, agrees exactly with the *epilepsia*, in its cause and symptoms, I could not consider it a separate genus. LINNÆUS has entirely omitted such a genus, and the many things which SAGAR adduces to distinguish the *eclampsia* from the *epilepsia*, proves them to be of different species only, but not of different genera.

† The epilepsia which SAUVAGE calls *cachectica*, appears to be of two species : for he himself says that this *cachectic* kind, is the same with the *serous* of PRISO and HOFFMAN ; and since it arises from the retropulsion of acrid matter, it must be the same with his eleventh species called *exanthematica*. These are the reasons why I have put *epilepsia cachectica* in both places ; but being myself doubtful, I leave others to determine upon its propriety.

2. *Epilepsia (sympathica)* without any manifest cause ; but preceded by a sense of something like air, ascending to the head, from some part of the body.

Epilepsia sympathica, S. sp. 8.

Epilepsia pedisympomatica, S. sp. 6.

3. *Epilepsia (occasionalis)* from manifest irritation, and ceasing when the irritating cause is removed.

This varies according to the diversity of the irritating causes ; and hence it arises,

1. From injuries done to the head.

Epilepsia traumatica, S. sp. 13.

Eclampsia traumatica, S. sp. 9.

2. From pain.

Epilepsia a dolore, S. sp. 10.

Epilepsia rachialgica, S. sp. 14.

Eclampsia a doloribus, S. sp. 4.

1. *Rachialgica*.

2. *Ab otalgia*.

3. *A dentitione*.

Eclampsia parturientium, S. sp. 3.

3. From worms.

Eclampsia verminosa, S. sp. 2.

4. From poison.

Eclampsia ab atropo, S. sp. 11.

Eclampsia ab œnanthe, S. sp. 12.

Eclampsia a cicuta, S. sp. 13.

Eclampsia a coriaria, S. sp. 14.

5. From the retropulsion of acrid exanthemata.

Epilepsia exanthematica, S. sp. 11.

Epilepsia cachectica, S. sp. 2.

6. From crudities in the stomach.

Epilepsia stomachica, S. sp. 3.

Eclampsia a saburra, S. sp. 5.

7. From passions of the mind.

Epilepsia a pathemate, S. sp. 7.

8. From profuse hæmorrhages.

Eclampsia ab inanitione, S. sp. 8.

9. From debility.

Eclampsia neophytorum, S. sp. 15.

The following epilepsies are symptomatic.

Epilepsia febricosa, S. sp. 9.

Eclampsia febricosa, S. sp. 17.

Eclampsia exanthematica, S. sp. 10.

Epilepsia uterina, S. sp. 4.

Epilepsia syphilitica, S. sp. 12.

Eclampsia ab hydrocephalo, S. sp. 16.

Eclampsia ab ischuria, S. sp. 6.

Sect. II. In the vital functions.

A. In the action of the heart.

GENUS LIII. PALPITATIO.

An irregular, violent motion of the heart.

Palpitatio of *Authors*.

If the various causes of palpitation, could be known by external signs, I should, with SAUVAGE, establish several species, according to the variety of the cause ; but since the causes cannot be distinguished by any method, with which I am acquainted, I can lay down but one idiopathic species of this disorder, to which I would affix this character.

Palpitatio (*cardiaca*) almost constant, at least often returning, without any other evident disease.

The following species of SAUVAGE, I consider as so many synonyma of this disorder.

Palpitatio ab aneurismate cordis, S. sp. 1.

Palpitatio tremula, S. sp. 4.

Palpitatio apostematosa, S. sp. 7.

Palpitatio a corde ossificato, S. sp. 2.

Palpitatio calculosa, S. sp. 3.

Palpitatio a polypo, S. sp. 5.

Palpitatio polyposa, S. sp. 6.

Palpitatio ex aortæ aneurismate, S. sp. 8.

Palpitatio ex aortæ angustia, S. sp. 9.

The following species of palpitation are symptomatic.

Palpitatio a pancreate, S. sp. 10.

Palpitatio arthritica, S. sp. 11.

Palpitatio chlorotica, S. sp. 12.

Palpitatio hysterica, S. sp. 13.

Palpitatio melancholica, S. sp. 14.

Palpitatio febricosa, S. sp. 14.

B. In the action of the lungs.

GENUS LIV. ASTHMA.

A difficulty of breathing returning at intervals; with a sense of straitness in the breast; respiration performed with a wheezing noise; at the beginning of a paroxysm, a distressing cough, sometimes none; but towards the end easy and free, often with a copious discharge of phlegm.

Asthma of *Authors*.

Asthma convulsiva and spasmodico-flatulentum of *Hoffman*.

Asthma spasticum of *Juncker*.

The idiopathic species are,

1. Asthma (*spontaneum*) without any manifest cause, and not accompanied by any other disease.

Asthma humidum, S. sp. 1.
 Asthma convulsivum, S. sp. 2.
 Asthma hystericum, S. sp. 3.
 Asthma stomachicum, S. sp. 6.
 Orthopnœa spasmodica, S. sp. 3.
 Orthopnœa hystERICA, S. sp. 4.

2. Asthma (*exanthematicum*) from the retropulsion of some acrid humour from the skin.

Asthma exanthematicum, S. sp. 11.
 Asthma cachecticum, S. sp. 13.

3. Asthma (*plethoricum*) from the suppression of some customary evacuation of blood, or a spontaneous plethora.

Asthma plethoricum, S. sp. 15.

The following species of asthma are symptomatic,

Asthma hypochondriacum, S. sp. 4.
 Asthma arthriticum, S. sp. 5.
 Asthma venereum, S. sp. 14.

GENUS LV. DYSPNOEA.

A constant difficulty of breathing, without a sense of straitness in the breast, but rather of fulness, and impeded circulation in the lungs; cough frequent through the whole course of the disorder.

Dyspnœa of *Authors*.
 Orthopnœa of *Authors*.

The idiopathic species are,

1. Dyspnœa (*catarrhalis*) with a frequent cough, discharging viscid phlegm copiously.

Asthma catarrhale, S. sp. 16.
 Asthma pneumonicum of *Willis*.
 Asthma pituitosum of *Hoffman*.
 Asthma pneumodes, S. sp. 17.

2. *Dyspnœa (sicca)* with a cough generally dry.

The various causes of this species are not easily distinguished, yet the following from SAUVAGE may be referred to this place.

- Dyspnœa a tuberculis*, S. sp. 2.
- Dyspnœa a steotomalis*, S. sp. 5.
- Orthopnœa a lipomate*, S. sp. 18.
- Dyspnœa a hydatidibus*, S. sp. 4.
- Dyspnœa polyposa*, S. sp. 20.

3. *Dyspnœa (aerca)* increased by the least change in the state of the weather.

- Dyspnœa a pneumatia*, S. sp. 12.

4. *Dyspnœa (terrea)* with a cough discharging earthy, or calculous matter.

- Dyspnœa calculosa* of Macbride,

5. *Dyspnœa (aquosa)* with little urine, and œdematous swellings of the feet, without any fluctuation in the breast, or other characteristic signs of an hydrothorax.

- Dyspnœa pituitosa*, S. sp. 1.
- Orthopnœa ab hydropneumonia*, S. sp. 12.

6. *Dyspnœa (pinguedinosa)* in very fat people.

- Orthopnœa a pinguedine*, S. sp. 6.

7. *Dyspnœa (thoracica)* from some injury, or bad conformation of the parts encompassing the thorax.

- Dyspnœa traumatica*, S. sp. 15.
- Orthopnœa traumatica*, S. sp. 14.
- Dyspnœa Galenica*, S. sp. 16.

Dyspnœa rachitica, S. sp. 10.

Asthma gibbo, S. sp. 9.

3. Dyspnœa (*extrinseca*) from manifest external causes.

Asthma pulverulentorum, S. sp. 7.

Asthma metallicum, S. sp. 12.

Orthopnœa a vaporibus, S. sp. 16.

Orthopnœa a deglutitis, S. sp. 9.

Orthopnœa a fungis, S. sp. 25.

Orthopnœa ab antipathia, S. sp. 15.

Orthopnœa a bronchocele, S. sp. 10.

The symptomatic species of dyspnœa are symptoms.

1. Of diseases of the heart, or larger vessels.

Dyspnœa a corde, S. sp. 11.

Asthma a polypo cordis, S. sp. 6.

Orthopnoea polyposa, S. sp. 26.

Orthopnoea cardiaca, S. sp. 2.

Dyspnoea aneurysmatica, S. sp. 19.

Orthopnoea ab aneurismate, S. sp. 8.

Dyspnoea ab aortæ angustia, S. sp. 22.

2. Of a tumour of the abdomen.

Dyspnoea a physconia, S. sp. 7.

Dyspnoea a graviditate, S. sp. 3.

Dyspnoea tympanitica, S. sp. 9.

Dyspnoea a liene, S. sp. 14.

Dyspnoea a stomacho, S. sp. 13.

Dyspnoea a gastrocele, S. sp. 17.

Orthopnoea a gastrocele, S. sp. 11.

3. Of various diseases.

Asthma febricosum, S. sp. 18.

Orthopnoea febricosa, S. sp. 20.

Orthopnoea peripneumonica, S. sp. 1.

Orthopnoea pseudo-peripneumonica, S. sp. 21.

Orthopnoea variolosa, S. sp. 24.

Dyspnœa scorbutica, S. sp. 18.
 Orthopnœa scorbutica, S. sp. 22.

Orthopnœa a hydrothorace, S. sp. 3.
 Orthopnœa ab empyemate, S. sp. 13.
 Orthopnœa a vomica, S. sp. 7.
 Dyspnœa a vomica, S. sp. 6.

Orthopnœa a hydrocephalo, S. sp. 23.
 Orthopnœa a vermibus, S. sp. 17.

GENUS LVI. PERTUSSIS.

A contagious disease; a convulsive strangulating cough; inspiration sonorous and interrupted; often with vomiting.

Pertussis of *Sydenham* and *Huxham*.
 Tussis convulsiva or ferina of *Hoffman*.
 Whooping cough, of the *English*.
 Tussis ferina, S. sp. 10.
 Tussis convulsiva, S. sp. 11.
 Amphimerina tussiculosa, S. sp. 13.

Sect. III. In the natural functions.

GENUS LVII. PYROSIS.

A burning pain of the epigastrium, with a copious eructation of a watery humour, generally insipid, but sometimes acrid.

Pyrosis of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
 Soda of *Linneus* and *Vogel*.
 The Water Brash of the *Scotch*.

There is only one genuine species.

Pyrosis Suecica, S. sp. 4. the same with,
 Cardialgia sputatoria, S. sp. 5.

The other species of SAUVAGE are symptomatic.

Pyrosis vulgaris, S. sp. 1.
 Pyrosis a conceptione, S. sp. 6.

Pyrosis biliosa, S. sp. 2.
 Pyrosis a phlogosi, S. sp. 3.
 Pyrosis ulcerosa, S. sp. 5.

GENUS LVIII. COLICA.

Pain of the abdomen, particularly severe about the navel; vomiting; costiveness.

Colica of Authors.

Colica spasmodica and *flatulenta* of *Hoffman*.

Rachialgia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Ileus of *Authors*; the same with,

Iliaca of *Linnaeus*.

Dolor and *spasmus iliacus* of *Hoffman*.

Passio iliaca of *Juncker*.

The idiopathic species are,

1. *Colica (spasmodica)* with a retraction of the navel, and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

Colica spasmodica, S. sp. 7.

Colica flatulenta, S. sp. 1.

Ilius physodes, S. sp. 9.

Colica biliosa, S. sp. 5.*

Colica pituitosa, S. sp. 2.†

Ileus a colo pituita infarcto, S. sp. 5.

Ileus indicus, S. sp. 8.

This varies according to the intervening symptoms; hence,

a. A colic with vomiting of the excrements, or matters injected by the anus.

* Since every violent, often repeated vomiting, generally throws up bile, I am of opinion, that the colic, called by Physicians *bilious*, from the bilious vomiting, is wholly spasmodic.

† It appears to me, that phlegm can never be congested in any part of the intestines, except by an obstructing spasm, I have therefore placed here, both the *colica pituitosa*, and *ileus a colo pituita infarcto*.

Ileus spasmodicus, S. sp. 3.*

Ileus volvulus, S. sp. 7.

b. A colic with inflammation supervening.

Ileus inflammatorius, S. sp. 1.

Colica phlogistica, S. sp. 6.

2. Colica (*pictonum*) preceded by a sense of weight, or uneasiness, in the abdomèn, particularly about the navel; a colical pain succeeding, at first slight, not continual, but sensibly increased after eating; at length it becomes more severe, and almost constant; with pain of the arms and back, ending finally in a palsy of those parts.

Rachialgia pictonum, S. sp. 1.† the same with,

Colica pictonum of *Authors*.

Colica nervosa of *Macbride*.

This varies according to the remote cause; and hence,

* The *iliac passion* appears to differ from the *colic* only in degree; I have therefore placed this disorder only as a variety of the *colic*. Many Physicians indeed have supposed it to be always inflammatory. But I have several times seen a pain of the abdomen, or colic, with a vomiting of the excrements, and without inflammation: but if an inflammation should accompany the colic, it is then an *inflammatory colic*, as SAUVAGE justly observes, and not a different genus; and if an inflammation should attend from the beginning, with vomiting and pain of the abdomen, I should consider the disease a true *enteritis*. But in whatever light the *iliac passion* may be considered, I cannot allow it to be a genus diverse from the colic.

† I cannot conceive the *rachialgia* to be a different genus from the *colic*. The essential symptoms of the *colic* are always present in both; and if some symptoms are occasionally superadded to either, it may constitute a different species, but not a different genus. I have therefore, agreeable to the opinion of almost all modern Physicians, considered the disease called rachialgia by ASTRUC and SAUVAGE, as a species of *colic*, and have placed it as such.

a. From a metallic poison.

Rachialgia metallica, S. sp. 3.
Colica pictonum of *Authors*.

b. From acids taken into the stomach.

Rachialgia pictonum, S. sp. 1.

c. From cold.

Rachialgia ab adiapneustia of *Tronchin*.

d. From a contusion of the back.

Rachialgia traumatica, S. sp. 7.

3. Colica (*stercorea*) in people of costive habits, after a long constipation of the bowels.

Colica stercorea, S. sp. 3.
Ileus a facibus induratis, S. sp. 2.

4. Colica (*accidentalis*) from acrid matter taken into the stomach.

Colica accidentalis, S. sp. 18.
Colica Japonica, S. sp. 10.
Colica lactentium, S. sp. 20.
Ileus a veneno, S. sp. 14.
Cholera sicca auriginosa a fungis venenatis, S. sp. 2.

5. Colica (*meconialis*) in new-born infants from retained meconium.

Colica meconialis, S. sp. 19.

6. Colica (*callosa*) with a sense of stricture in some part of the intestines; wind often collecting above the stricture, with considerable pain, which passing through the same by little and little vanishes; stools seldom, and at length nothing is discharged but a small quantity of liquid fæces.

Ileus a callosa coli strictura, S. sp. 11.

7. Colica (*calculosa*) with a fixed hardness in some part of the abdomen; calculi sometimes discharged by stool.

Colica calculosa, S. sp. 15.

Ileus calculosus, S. sp. 10.

The following colics are symptomatic.

Colica febricosa, S. sp. 21.

Rachialgia febricosa, S. sp. 2.

Colica hysterica, S. sp. 17.

Colica gravidarum, S. sp. 16.

Colica verminosa, S. sp. 4.

Ileus verminosus, S. sp. 13.

Colica Lapponica, S. sp. 9.

Rachialgia arthritica, S. sp. 4.

Rachialgia scorbutica, S. sp. 6.

Ileus herniosus, S. sp. 6.

Colica enterocelica, S. sp. 22.

Ileus ab intestina compresso, S. sp. 4.

Colica scirrhusa, S. sp. 12.

Colica pancreatica, S. sp. 13.

Colica mesenterica, S. sp. 11.

Rachialgia ab osteosarcosi, S. sp. 8.

Colica plethorica, S. sp. 8.

a. Hæmorrhoidalis.

b. Catamenialis.

Colica pulsatilis, S. sp. 14.

Ileus imperforatorum, S. sp. 12.

GENUS LIX. CHOLERA.

A vomiting of bilious humours, with a profuse discharge of the same by stool; anxiety; violent pains; spasms of the legs.

Cholera of Authors.

Diarrhœa cholericæ of Funcker.

The idiopathic species are,

1. *Cholera (spontanea)* arising in hot weather, without any manifest cause.

Cholera spontanea, S. sp. 1.

Cholera Indica, S. sp. 7.

2. *Cholera (accidentalis)* from acrid substances taken into the stomach.

Cholera crapulosa, S. sp. 11.

Cholera a venenis fossilibus, S. sp. 4.

Cholera a veneno animali, S. sp. 5.

The following are symptomatic,

Cholera intermittens, S. sp. 6.

Cholera inflammatoria, S. sp. 8.

Cholera arthritica, S. sp. 10.

Cholera verminosa, S. sp. 9.

GENUS LX. DIARRHOEA.

Frequent stools ; the disease not contagious ; no primary fever.

Diarrhœa of Authors.

Hepatirrhœa of Sauvage. the same with,

Cholericæ of Linnæus.

Cœliaca of Authors.

Lienteria of Authors.

Pituitaria of Vogel.

Leucorrhœis of Vogel.

Lambsma ventris fluxus multiplex. Amst. 1756.

The idiopathic species are,

1. *Diarrhœa (crapulosa)* in which the excrements are discharged thinner, and in greater quantity than usual.

Diarrhœa stercorosa, S. sp. 1.

Diarrhœa vulgaris, S. sp. 2.

2. Diarrhœa (*biliosa*) in which yellow fœces are discharged in great quantity.

Diarrhœa biliosa, S. sp. 8.

3. Diarrhœa (*mucosa*) in which mucus is copiously discharged, proceeding either from acrid substances taken inwardly, or from the application of cold, particularly to the feet.

Diarrhœa lactentium, S. sp. 19.

Dysenteria Parisiaca, S. sp. 3.

Diarrhœa ab hypercatharsi, S. sp. 16.

Dysenteria catharticiis, S. sp. 12.

Pituitaria of *Vogel*.

Leucorrhœis of *Vogel*.

Diarrhœa pituitosa, S. sp. 4.

Cœliaca mucosa, S. sp. 3.

Diarrhœa serosa, S. sp. 10.

Diarrhœa urinosa.

4. Diarrhœa (*cœliaca*) in which a milky humour, resembling chyle, is discharged.

Cœliaca chylosa, S. sp. 1.

Cœliaca lactea, S. sp. 4.

5. Diarrhœa (*lienteria*) in which the food but little changed, is quickly discharged.

Lienteria spontanea, S. sp. 2.

6. Diarrhœa (*hepatirrhœa*) in which a watery matter, tinged with blood, is discharged without pain.

Hepatirrhœa intestinalis, S. sp. 2.

II. The following are symptomatic.

Diarrhœa febrilis, S. sp. 3.

Diarrhœa febricosa, S. sp. 20.

- Hepatirrhoea intermittens, S. sp. 7.
 Diarrhoea variolosa, S. sp. 6.
 Diarrhoea pleuriticorum, S. sp. 21.
 Diarrhoea arthritica, S. sp. 9.
 Diarrhoea colliquativa, S. sp. 13.
 Diarrhoea choleriodes, S. sp. 17.
 Hepatirrhoea vera, S. sp. 1.
 Hepatirrhoea a vulnere, S. sp. 3.
 Hepatirrhoea mesenterica, S. sp. 4.
 Dysenteria a mesenterii vomica, S. sp. 11.
 Diarrhoea purulenta, S. sp. 11.
 Coeliaca purulenta, S. sp. 2.
 Hepatirrhoea scorbutica, S. sp. 5.
 Dysenteria scorbutica, S. sp. 18.
 Lienteria scorbutica, S. sp. 3.
 Lienteria ex ulcere ventriculi, S. sp. 1.
 Lienteria apthosa, S. sp. 4.
 Lienteria secundaria, S. sp. 5.
 Diarrhoea verminosa, S. sp. 14.
 Diarrhoea a dentione, S. sp. 15.
 Diarrhoea chiliensis, S. sp. 12.
 Diarrhoea acrasia, S. sp. 7.

GENUS LXI. DIABETES.

A profuse discharge of urine, generally of a preternatural appearance, and continuing a long time.

Diabetes of *Authors*.

Diuresis of *Vogel*.

The idiopathic species are,

I. Diabetes (*mellitus*) with urine of the smell, colour, and taste of honey.

Diabetes Anglicus, S. sp. 2.

Diabetes febricosus, S. sp. 7.*

* It may be enquired whether the *diabetes febricosus* of SYDENHAM, ought to be referred to the sweet or insipid species? And it may also be a question, whether the urine in the hysteric or gouty diabetes, be sweet or insipid, since SYDENHAM nowhere speaks of the taste of the urine in any diabetes? To the latter, I can answer, that I have known from my own observation, the urine in the hysteric and gouty diabetes, to be not sweet at all,

II. Diabetes (*insipidus**) with limpid urine, without sweetness.

Diabetes legitimus, S. sp. 1.

Diabetes ex vino, S. sp. 5.

The following are symptomatic,

Diabetes hystericus, S. sp. 3.

Diabetes arthriticus, S. sp. 6.

Diabetes artificialis, S. sp. 4.

but almost wholly insipid ; and the *diabetes febricosus* of SYDENHAM, I have referred to the sweet species, because in a similar diabetes of an old person, after a fever of long continuance, I found the urine perfectly sweet.

* It is uncertain whether this species of diabetes often occurs. In all the many instances that WILLIS saw, he always found the urine sweet ; and in all the various observations since made, the urine has almost invariably had the same taste ; so that it may be doubtful, whether there is any other species of idiopathic and chronic diabetes : but LISTER affirms there is ; and among many instances of the sweet kind, I have seen one of the insipid. I therefore allow the existence of such a species, and have given it a place : but I much doubt whether it can be called truly genuine, and whether the diabetes mentioned by ARETÆUS, and many others, were of the same kind. No Physician out of *England*, before the age of WILLIS, or the age before him, ever remarked the sweetness of the urine ; and it is hardly credible, that such urine should first appear in the time of WILLIS, and only in *England* ; I rather impute it to the carelessness, or total neglect of making observations, that all Physicians before WILLIS have been silent on the subject. I suspect that those, to whom instances of diabetes have formerly occurred, have either been inattentive in observing, or unfaithful in relating them ; since many of them tell such incredible stories of drink passing the kidneys wholly unchanged, in persons labouring under a diabetes. It seems surprising, that the sagacious SYDENHAM should mention nothing of the state of the urine ; but since in the writings of WILLIS, which were well known to SYDENHAM, it is asserted that the urine is always sweet, if he had found it otherwise, he would most certainly have remarked it.

GENUS LXII. HYSTERIA.

Murmuring of the bowels ; a sense of a globe rolling itself in the abdomen, and rising to the stomach and fauces, producing strangulation ; sleep ; convulsions ; a profuse discharge of limpid urine ; the mind changeable and inconstant, not controuled by the will.*

Hysteria of Authors.

Malum hystericum of Hoffman and Juncker.

Affectio hysterica of Authors.

I cannot say how the idiopathic hysteria may differ in its species ; nor has SAUVAGE stated them judiciously ; for those which he has enumerated, cannot even be considered as varieties, unless in respect to the remote cause. He has mentioned those which arise,

1. From obstruction of the menses.

Hysterica chlorotica, S. sp. 2.

2. From sanguine menorrhagia.

Hysteria a menorrhagia, S. sp. 3.

3. From serous menorrhagia, or fluor albus.

Hysteria a leucorrhoea, S. sp. 4.

* Every one, but indifferently acquainted with Nosology, and the practice of Physic, know how difficult it is, always to distinguish accurately between *dyspepsia*, *hypochondriasis*, and *hysteria*. But I judge them to be true genera, and think that I have sufficiently distinguished them from each other ; but whether I have done right or not, I leave others to determine. I well know that similar diseases are readily intermixed with each other, and I acknowledge, that it is very difficult to ascertain, by nosological definitions, which of them, in every particular case, is the primary disorder. Posterity I hope will clear the subject from its present obscurity.

4. From obstruction of the viscera.

Hysteria emphrastica, S. sp. 5.

5. From disorders of the stomach.

Hysteria stomachica, S. sp. 7.

6. From too great salacity.

Hysteria libidinosa, S. sp. 6.*

The following are manifestly symptomatic,

Hysteria verminosa, S. sp. 1.

Hysteria febricosa, S. sp. 8.

GENUS LXIII. HYDROPHOBIA.

A loathing and dread of every kind of drink, as producing a painful convulsion of the pharynx. Arising generally from the bite of a mad animal.

Hydrophobia of Authors.

The species are,

I. *Hydrophobia (rabiosa)* with an endeavour to bite, arising from the bite of a mad animal.

Hydrophobia vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

* In enumerating the species of hysteria, the worthy SAUVAGE appears to have followed RAULIN, who trusted more to a subtil and fallacious theory, than to observation. Indeed SAUVAGE, among the species of hysteria, seems to have omitted one, which I judge to be very frequent and distressing, attacking Women who are adult, live freely, are sanguine, plethoric, robust, and free from any other complaint, and often arising solely from the passions of the mind.

II. Hydrophobia (*simplex*) without madness, or a desire of biting.

Hydrophobia spontanea, S. sp. 2.

ORDER IV. VESANIÆ.*

A disorder of the functions of the judging* faculty of the mind, without fever or sleepiness.

* I chose to institute here the order of *Vesaniæ*, which is altogether the same with the ninth class of VOGEL, called *Paranoïa*; but it differs from the class of *Vesaniæ* of SAUVAGE and SAGAR in this, that I have wholly excluded from it, the two orders of *Hallucinationes** and *Morositates* of those Authors; it is also different from the class of *Mentales* of LINNÆUS, because I have omitted the orders of *Imaginarîi** and *pathetici* of this Author.

I think that *hallucinationes*, and *morositates* ought to be excluded from the class of *Vesaniæ*, because they agree, neither in their causes or symptoms, with the *Vesaniæ* strictly so called. For who would call a *syrigmus** or *bulimia*, or any other *hallucinatio*, or *morositas*, which does not depend upon the judgment of the mind, by the name of *Vesania*? It is true indeed, that both *hallucinationes* and *morositates*, are sometimes joined with *Vesaniæ*, but there are, at the same time, other marks of *Vesaniæ*, which shew that such *hallucinationes* and *morositates* are only symptoms of some more general indisposition. For these reasons I formerly referred to the local disorders, the *hallucinationes* of SAUVAGE, and the *imaginarîi* of LINNÆUS; and now judge it proper to refer also to the local disorders, the *morositates* of SAUVAGE, and the *pathetici* of LINNÆUS, which I before wholly omitted.

* *Hallucinatio* is an error of the imagination, from a disorder of the sentient organ, the intellect being sound. *Morositas* is a depraved desire or aversion. *Imaginarîus* is the same with *hallucinatio*, and *patheticus* the same with *morositas*. *Syrigmus* is a false perception of sound; and *bulimia* is a canine appetite.

Translator.

y In a former edition of the Nosology, I said simply *the functions of the mind*, but improperly; for false perception, or *hallucinatio*, and an erroneous appetite, or *morositas*, belong in some sort to the functions of the mind; but since I have excluded both these from this class, it has become necessary to alter the charac-

Paranoïa of *Vogel*.
 Deliria of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
 Ideales of *Linneus*.

GENUS LXIV. AMENTIA.

A weakness of the judging faculty of the mind, in which the Patient, either perceives not the relations of things, or does not remember them.

Amentia of *Sauvage*, *Vogel* and *Sagar*.
 Morosis of *Linneus*.
 Stupiditas, morosis, fatuitas of *Vogel*.
 Amnesia* of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
 Oblivio of *Linneus* and *Vogel*.
 Memoria debilitas of *Juncker*.

Its species are,

I. Amentia (*congenita*) continuing from the birth.

Amentia morosis, S. sp. 8.
 Amentia microcephala, S. sp. 6.

II. Amentia (*senilis*) from a diminution of perception and memory, as old age increases.

Amentia senilis, S. sp. 1.
 Amnesia senilis, S. sp. 2.

III. Amentia (*acquisita*) from evident external causes, happening to persons of sound minds.

Amnesia febrisequa, S. sp. 8.
 Amentia a quartana, S. sp. 11.
 Amnesia cephalalgica, S. sp. 6.
 Amnesia plethorica, S. sp. 4.
 Amentia rachialgica, S. sp. 10.

ter formerly given, and to say the functions of the *judging* faculty of the mind.

* I have referred *amnesia* to the same genus with *amentia*, because they are generally conjoined, and because they commonly arise from the same causes, and *amnesia* increasing always leads to *amentia*.

Amnesia a venere, S. sp. 1.
Amnesia a pathemate, S. sp. 5.

Amentia a venenis, S. sp. 3.
Amentia a temulentia, S. sp. 7.

Amentia ab ictu, S. sp. 9.
Amnesia traumatica, S. sp. 3.

The following species from SAUVAGE, ought not to be enumerated in a methodical Nosology, since the internal causes, from which the characters are taken, can never be known by any external signs.

Amentia serosa, S. sp. 2.
Amentia a tumore, S. sp. 4.
Amentia a hydatidibus, S. sp. 5.
Amentia a siccitate, S. sp. 7.
Amentia calculosa, S. sp. 12.

GENUS LXV. MELANCHOLIA.

A partial insanity,* without dyspepsia.†

Melancholia of *Authors*.
Dæmonomania of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
Dæmonia of *Linnaeus*.
Vesania of *Linnaeus*.
Panophobia of *Linnaeus*.
Athymia of *Vogel*.
Delirium melancholicum of *Hoffman*.
Erotomania of *Linnaeus*.
Nostalgia of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.
Melancholia nervea of *Lorry*.

It varies according to the variety of things, concerning which the patient is insane.

* Insanity consists in the mind's perceiving false relations of things, so as to excite unreasonable passions and actions.

† *Hypochondriasis* and *melancholia* cannot always be distinguished: but if it is ever otherwise, it must, in my opinion, be by this sign, that *dyspepsia* always accompanies the *hypochondriasis*, and is often absent in the *melancholia*.

1. A false apprehension of dangers threatening the body from slight causes, or groundless fears of losing property.

Melancholia vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

Melancholia argentis, S. sp. 4.

Panophobia phrontis, S. sp. 3.

2. A pleasing deception of the prosperous and happy state of affairs.

Melancholia moria, S. sp. 5.

Melancholia enthusiastica, S. sp. 13.

Melancholia saltans, S. sp. 8.

3. Violent love, without satyriasis or nymphomania.

Melancholia amatoria, S. sp. 2.

Erotomania of *Linnaeus*.

4. A superstitious fear concerning futurity.

Melancholia religiosa, S. sp. 3.

5. An aversion to motion, and all the duties of life.

Melancholia atonica, S. sp. 6.

6. A restlessness and inquietude in every condition.

Melancholia errabunda, S. sp. 7.

7. A weariness of life.

Melancholia Anglica,* S. sp. 11.

Melancholia phrontis, S. sp. 14.

8. A deception of the nature of the Patient's own species.

Melancholia zoantropica, S. sp. 12.

Melancholia hippantropica, S. sp. 9.

Melancholia scytharum, S. sp. 10.

* Perhaps being weary of life, among the English, does not always arise from disease.

In my opinion there is no true *Dæmonomania*,* and the species enumerated by SAUVAGE, under this title, I suppose are either,

1 Species of melancholia or mania, as

Dæmonomania fanatica, S. sp. 5.

Dæmonomania Indica, S. sp. 7.

or 2. Diseases falsely ascribed to the power of dæmons, by the bystanders, as

Dæmonomania a vermibus, S. sp. 4.

Dæmonomania Polonica, S. sp. 8.

Dæmonomania a cardiogmo, S. sp. 9.

or 3. Diseases wholly feigned, as

Dæmonomania sagarum, S. sp. 1.

Dæmonomania vampirismus, S. sp. 2.

Dæmonomania simulata. S. sp. 3.

or 4. Diseases partly true, No. 2. and partly feigned, No. 3.

Dæmonomania hysterica, S. sp. 6.

GENUS LXVI. MANIA.

A total insanity.

Mania of Authors.

Paraphrosyne of Linnæus.

Amentia of Linnæus.

Delirium maniacum of Hoffman.

1. *Mania (mentalis)* arising wholly from the passions of the mind.

Mania a pathemate, S. sp. 1.

* I think so, because in these days but few believe that Dæmons have any power upon our bodies or minds.

2. *Mania (corporea)* from an evident disorder of body.

This varies according to the variety of the bodily disorder ; hence,

Mania metastatica, S. sp. 4.

ab ulcere siccato.

a resecta plica.

a represso herpete.

a menstruis retentis.

a semine retento.

a repressa scabie.

a graviditate.

a parviori lactis and lochiorum fluxu. This last is

the same with *Mania lactea*, S. sp. 2.

Mania hysteralgica, S. sp. 8.

Mania ab hemicrania, S. sp. 3.

Mania a venenis, S. sp. 5.

Phrenitis inanitorum, S. sp. 16.

3. *Mania (obscura)* preceded by no evident passion of the mind, or disorder of body.

Mania vulgaris, S. sp. 7.

Phrenitis apyreta, S. sp. 10.

Mania periodica, S. sp. 6.

The following are symptomatic species of *Mania*,

PARAPHROSYNE* of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

1. *Paraphrosyne* from poison.

Paraphrosyne temulenta, S. sp. 1.

Paraphrosyne a datura, S. sp. 2.

Paraphrosyne ab opio, S. sp. 3.

Paraphrosyne a conio, S. sp. 4.

Paraphrosyne magica, S. sp. 5.

2. *Paraphrosyne* from passions of the mind, S. sp. 7.

Paraphrosyne hysterica, S. sp. 12.

* An occasional delirium, arising from poison, or some other disease, of which it is the attendant and symptom. *Translator.*

3. Paraphrosyne in fevers.

Delirium of *Authors*.

Paraphrosyne febricosa, S. sp. 10.

Paraphrosyne critica, S. sp. 11.

Paraphrosyne calentura, S. sp. 9.

Paraphrosyne puerperarum, S. sp. 8.

GENUS LXVII. ONEIRODYNIA.

A violent or troublesome imagination in sleep.

Somnium of *Vogel*.

Somnambulismus of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.

Hypnobatasis of *Vogel*.

Noctambulatio of *Funcker*.

Ephialtes of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.

Incubus of *Vogel*.

1. Oneirodynia (*activa*) exciting to walking, and other motions.

Somnambulismus vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

Somnambulismus catalepticus, S. sp. 2.

2. Oneirodynia (*gravans*) with a sense of a heavy weight, pressing the breast particularly.

Ephialtes plethorica, S. sp. 1.

Ephialtes stomachica, S. sp. 2.

Ephialtes hypochondriaca, S. sp. 6.

Ephialtes tertianaria, S. sp. 5.

Ephialtes verminosa, S. sp. 4.

Ephialtes ex hydrocephalo,* S. sp. 3.

* Since the *hydrocephalus* cannot always be known by external signs, this species is improperly mentioned, but I have placed it here because the *ephialtes* supervening an anasarca of the legs, an hydrothorax, or an ascites, may with propriety be referred to the *hydrocephalus*.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

A depraved habit of the whole, or great part of the body, without any primary fever, or nervous affection.

Cachexia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
Deformes of *Linneus*.

ORDER I. MARCORES.

Emaciation of the whole body.

Macies of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
Emaciantes of *Linneus*.

GENUS LXVIII. TABES.*

Loss of flesh and strength ; hectic fever.

Tabes of *Authors*.

* I am far from advocating the doctrine of the humoral pathology, as it is called, in the extent, to which it has been carried by many Physicians. They were certainly wrong, in supposing that diseases consisted chiefly in the morbid state of the fluids, while the solids were not much affected or changed. From this erroneous opinion it resulted, that the attention of Physicians was employed, in correcting the supposed depravation of the fluids, while the real disorders of the solids were in a great measure neglected.

Still however, I am decidedly of opinion, that life, and the perfection of health depend greatly on the good condition of the fluids, and especially of the blood. So long as these are neither redundant, nor deficient, are mild, bland, and perfect in their several kinds, some of the most important requisites to life and health are present ; and if any of the usual disorders of the solids should supervene, they will, in general, be readily removed.

I can have no hesitation in saying, that many diseases, and particularly fevers, originate from some fault in the fluids. In-

Its species are,

I. *Tabes (purulenta)* from an external, or internal ulcer, or from a vomica.

Tabes a vomica, S. sp. 15.

Tabes ulcrosa, S. sp. 12.

Tabes apostematodes, S. sp. 3.

Inflammatory fevers many times arise solely from a plethora of the sanguiferous system. A larger quantity of food than the stomach can digest, produces a surfeit, poorly elaborated chyle, and a train of disorders. A debauch, by filling the body with fluids unfit for the purposes of life, is a fruitful parent of disease. That contagions should affect the body, in the manner we see they do, can be accounted for in no other way, as I conceive, than by supposing that the poisonous effluvia, which floats in the air, enters the blood through the external and internal pores, and there exerting its influence, in the first instance. But the fluids being unorganic and insensible, no indisposition is perceived, till the solid and sensible parts are affected, which must soon happen, if the faulty humours are not corrected by medicines, or the preservative actions of life.

Can it be doubted, whether an atrophy would ensue, from the blood being deprived of nutritious matter? Will not a temporary fever be the inevitable consequence of the stimulus of an over dose of ardent spirits? It is true, that when the noxious particles of the fluids begin to operate on the solids, the indisposition is then first perceived, though the disorder perhaps had existed in the blood, for a considerable time before; and the solids will be more and more affected, during the continuance of the disorder of the fluids, and will many times, remain indisposed in a degree, after that is wholly removed.

But it may be said, that contagious miasmata produce diseases, by exerting their influence directly on the solids, without vitiating the fluids in the least. But to this objection, it may be replied, that we are ignorant of the specific *modus operandi* of contagions upon our bodies; and until this can be ascertained with a good degree of precision, it will be a sufficient answer to any hypothesis on the subject to say, that evidence is wanting of its reality. But on the contrary, that contagions affect

It varies in its seat ; hence,

Tabes renalis, S. sp. 2.

Tabes hepatica, S. sp. 8.

Tabes a stomacho, S. sp. 14.

Tabes a pericardo, S. sp. 7.

Tabes catarrhalis,* S. sp. 12.

the fluids primarily, may be strongly argued from the distance of time, that usually intervenes between the application of the contagion, and the perception of its effects on the system. If the solids were immediately affected upon contact with the contagion, it might reasonably be expected that its effects would be instantaneously felt ; but as these are not perceived till after the lapse of several days, and in some instances, of several weeks, I think it must, from every principle of analogy, be concluded, that the materia morbifica is intermixed, in the intermediate time, with the humours, and is gradually assimilating them to its own nature ; till after an appropriate term, they become unfit to continue the body in health, and the solids, the only sentient parts, feel their deadly effects, and suffer accordingly.

Indeed so far are the fluids from being useless in the system, or unworthy of notice, that they are indispensably necessary to life, and all motion. Through their instrumentality, either directly or mediately, every action is excited and continued ; and this is done by their mere bulk in the vital functions, particularly those of the heart and arteries ; and all adventitious stimuli, whether of nutriment or medicine, are distributed by the fluids to every part ; they are the only vehicle used by the Physician to convey his curative agents to the seat of morbid affection.

In my present view of the subject, I must consider it idle and unmeaning to talk of an innate principle of motion in the animal fibre, apart from the stimulus of the fluids. While a due quantity of proper humours are circulated, animation, or life is present, but upon the deficiency, vitiation or rest of the fluids, animation ceases together with life ; nor can all the boasted

* If a *tabes* should accompany a *chronic catarrh*, with a hectic fever, I should not hesitate to refer such a *catarrhal tabes* to the purulent species.

II. Tabes (*scrophulosa*) in scrophulous habits.

- Tabes glandularis, S. sp. 10.
- Tabes mesenterica, S. sp. 9.
- Scrophula mesenterica, S. sp. 4.
- Atrophia infantilis, S. sp. 13.
- Atrophia rachitica, S. sp. 8.
- Tabes rachialgica, S. sp. 16.

stimuli of modern practice produce any effect, till the morbid state of the humours is corrected. The solids, without the concurrence of the fluids, are inert parts of matter, incapable of motion, but moving readily with their assistance. I consider the *Autocrateia* of HIPPOCRATES, the *vis conservatrix* of STAHL, the *nervous power* of BOERHAAVE, the *animating principle* of WHITE, the *state of excitement* of CULLEN, the *excitability* of BROWN, and the *sensorial power* of DARWIN, to express one and the same thing, and mean no more than this; *that there is such a wonderful organization, disposition, and conformation of the solid parts of the body, that when the whole is fitly adjusted, there exists in them, an aptitude and readiness to be put into motion, and to perform all the actions of life, upon the application of proper stimuli.*

The truth is, the fluids are essential to the existence of all animals, and they convey health, disease, or death, according to their salubrity, or noxiousness: The fluids and solids together form one body, and to view either, as the principal, or only seat of health or disease, is certainly erroneous.

It therefore appears to me, that a morbid state of the fluids is a more frequent agent in the production of diseases, than some late Writers seem to allow. And if it should be conceded, that vitiated humours *may* be the cause of disease, or rather the disease itself, it must be granted also, that pus mixed with the blood, is one of the most deleterious of those causes.

Any one that duly considers the action of the absorbent system, and its extension through every part of the body, external and internal, must allow that it is possible for pus to be absorbed from every close ulcer, and if it should be so absorbed, it is manifest that the consequences must be destructive.

But it may be said, that pus, while confined in an close ulcer, is always mild and smooth, and that it contracts an acrimo-

III. *Tabes (venenata)* from poison taken into the body.

Tabes a veneno, S. sp. 17.

Atrophia febrisequa, S. sp. 16. belongs to the *tabes purulenta*, or to the genus of *atrophia*.

ny only by exposure to the air; the mixture therefore of so harmless a fluid with the blood cannot excite much disturbance in the system. It is true, that pus enclosed in an uleer, is generally mild, and without aerimony; but it is probably saying too much, to assert that it is always so; for myself, I believe the contrary often happens, especially when the body is otherwise much disordered. But whether it be so or not, the objection will not apply to the present subject; for however mild the pus may be that is absorbed, it is surely a poor material to nourish the body, and support the actions of life; a fever and wasting must unavoidably be the consequence of its introduction into the circulating fluids,

From an attentive consideration of all the circumstances attending hectic patients, I have long been convinced, that the principal symptoms arise from the irritation of purulent matter in the blood, flowing from uleers, more or less numerous, in various internal parts of the body; and that the fatality attending this disease, is owing to the difficulty of evacuating the pus, and healing the uleers, before the tone of the vessels is incurably destroyed; and these ideas are corroborated, by the facts and deductions hinted at, and that only, in this note.

This theory, if just, will afford an important hint, for the consideration of Practitioners. If in the early stages of this disorder, it should be treated as a genuine inflammation, with mercurials, antimonial, and other remedies of the kind, according to circumstances, and the strength, in the mean time, supported by a mild balsamic diet, with other restoratives, many I believe might be rescued from the grave, that would inevitably perish under a different treatment. But if by persevering in such a method, for a reasonable time, the inflammatory state should not subside, and the uleers be disposed to heal, which may be known by a general alleviation of the symptoms, it is an evidence, in my opinion, that the solids are so far debilitated, and the fluids so depraved, that the present Practice can afford only a palliative, but not a radical cure.

GENUS LXIX. ATROPHIA.

Loss of flesh and strength ; without a hectic fever.*

Atrophia of *Authors*.

Marasmus of *Linnaeus*.

Its species are,

1. *Atrophia (inanitorum)* from too profuse evacuations.

Atrophia a ptyalismo, S. sp. 7.

Atrophia a vomitu, S. sp. 9.

Atrophia ab alvi fluxu, S. sp. 6.

Tabes nutricum, S. sp. 4.

Atrophia nutricum, S. sp. 5.

Atrophia a leucorrhœa, S. sp. 4.

Tabes dorsalis,† S. sp. 1.

Tabes sudatoria, S. sp. 6.

Tabes a sanguifluxu, S. sp. 2.

Sanguinis inopia of *Licutaud*.

2. *Atrophia (famelicorum)* from want of nourishment.

Atrophia laetentium, S. sp. 3.

I have already observed that *Tabes* was the same disease with *febris hectica*. This is no sufficient reason why this, or any other disease, may not be placed in different classes and orders, according to the prevalence of various predominant symptoms. From the fever, which ever accompanies the tabes, it properly belongs to the order of *febres* ; and from the concomitant emaciation, it may, with equal propriety, be ranked among the *marcores*. *Translator.*

* Perhaps there never was an atrophy, without a fever, at least a more frequent pulse than usual ; but an atrophy is generally distinguished from a tabes, by the absence of a hectic fever.

† I am in doubt, whether the *tabes dorsalis* belongs to the *atrophia inanitorum*, or *atrophia debiliūm* ; but I rather chuse to refer it to the latter.

3. Atrophia (*cacochymica*) from corrupted nutriment.

Atrophia scorbutica, S. sp. 12.

Tabes syphilitica, S. sp. 11.

Tabes a hydrope, S. sp. 5.

4. Atrophia (*debilium*) from a depravation of the functions subservient to nutrition, preceded neither by too profuse evacuations, nor cacochymy.

Atrophia nervea, S. sp. 1.

Atrophia lateralis, S. sp. 15.

Atrophia senilis, S. sp. 11.

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

An external tumefaction of the whole, or great part of the body.

Intumescentiæ of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Tumidosi of *Linnaeus*.

SECT. I. ADIPOSÆ.

GENUS LXX. POLYSARCIA.

A troublesome increase of the fat of the body.

Polysarcia of *Sauvage* and *Linnaeus*.

Steatites of *Vegel*.

There is only one species.

Polysarcia adiposa, S. sp. 1.

SECT. II. FLATUOSÆ.

GENUS LXXI. PNEUMATOSIS.

A tense elastic tumefaction of the body, crackling under the hand.

Pneumatosis of *Sauvage, Vogel* and *Sagar*.
 Emphysema of *Authors*.
 Leucophlegmatia of *Linnaeus*.

Its species are,

1. Pneumatosis (*spontanea*) without any manifest cause.

Emphysema spontaneum, S. sp. 1.
 Pneumatosis febrilis, Lond. Med. Obs.

2. Pneumatosis (*traumatica*) from wounds of the thorax.

Pneumatosis a vulnere, S. sp. 2.

3. Pneumatosis (*venenata*) from the application, or injection of poison.

Pneumatosis a veneno, S. sp. 1.

4. Pneumatosis (*hysterica*) with hysteric disorders.

Pneumatosis hysterica, S. sp. 3.

GENUS LXXII. TYMPANITIS.

A tense, elastic, sonorous tumefaction of the abdomen; costiveness; emaciation of the other parts.

Tympanites of *Authors*.
 Affectio tympanitica of *Hoffman*.
 Meteorismus of *Sauvage*.

Its species are,

1. Tympanites (*intestinalis*) with a tumour of the abdomen, often unequal; with frequent discharges of air, alleviating the pain and tension.

Tympanites intestinalis, S. sp. 1.

Tympanites enterophysodes, S. sp. 3.

Tympanites verminosus, S. sp. 7.

Tympanites spasmodicus, S. sp. 5.

Meteorismus ventriculi, S. sp. 1.

Meteorismus abdominis, S. sp. 2.

Meteorismus hystericus, S. sp. 3.

Meteorismus a manzanilla, S. sp. 4.

2. Tympanites (*abdominalis*) more evidently sonorous, and the tumefaction more equal; the discharge of air less frequent, and not so alleviating.

Tympanites abdominalis, S. sp. 2.

Tympanites asciticus, S. sp. 4.

Ascites flatulento-peritoneus, S. sp. 28.

Tympanites Stewartii, S. sp. 6.

GENUS LXXIII. PHYSOMETRA.

A moveable elastic tumour in the hypogastrium, answering in shape and situation to the uterus.

Physometra of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Hysterophyse of *Vogel*.

Its species are,

Physometra sicca, S. sp. 1.

Tympanites uteri sicca of *Astruc*.

Physometra humida, S. sp. 2.

Tympanites uteri humida of *Astruc*.

SECT. III. AQUOSÆ, or HYDROPEs.

GENUS LXXIV. ANASARCA.

A soft inelastic tumour of the whole, or part of the body.

Anasarca of *Authors*.

Phlegmatia of *Sauvage*.

Angina aquosa of *Boerhaave*.

Its species are,

1. *Anasarca (aquosa)* from the serum accumulated by the suppression of some usual evacuation ; or its increase, from drinking too much water.

Anasarca metastatica, S. sp. 1.

a. *Anasarca periodica*.

b. *Anasarca adiapneustia*.

Phlegmatia lactea, S. sp. 3.

Phlegmatia a menostasia, S. sp. 5.

Anasarca urinosa, S. sp. 11.

Anasarca hydropotarum, S. sp. 10.

2. *Anasarca (oppilata)* from a compression of the veins.

Anasarca gravidarum, S. sp. 5.

Phlegmatia gravidarum, S. sp. 4.

Phlegmatia cruralis, S. sp. 9.

Angina Loweriana, S. sp. 2.

Angina œdematosa of *Boerhaave*.

3. *Anasarca (exanthematica)* arising after exanthemata, and especially the erysipelas.

Anasarca exanthematica, S. sp. 3.

Phlegmatia exanthematica, S. sp. 10.

Phlegmatia ulcerosa, S. sp. 6.

Phlegmatia Malabarica, S. sp. 7.

Phlegmatia elephantina, S. sp. 8.

Anasarca Americana, S. sp. 7.

4. *Anasarca (anæmia)* from a thinness of blood, produced by hæmorrhage.

Anasarca a fluxu, S. sp. 2.

5. *Anasarca (debilium)* in habits weakened by long diseases, or other causes.

Phlegmatia vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

Anasarca a febribus, S. sp. 4.

Anasarca hysterica, S. sp. 2.
Phlegmatia hysterica, S. sp. 2.
Anasarca rachialgica, S. sp. 8.
Phlegmatia Deliensis, S. sp. 11.

Anasarca purulenta, S. sp. 9. hardly belongs to this genus.

GENUS LXXV. HYDROCEPHALUS.

A soft inelastic tumour of the head ; the sutures of the cranium opening.

Hydrocephalus of *Authors*.
Hydrocephalum of *Vogel*.

There is only one species,

Hydrocephalus exterior,* S. sp. 2.

GENUS LXXVI. HYDRORACHITIS.

A small soft tumour upon the vertebræ of the loins, with a separation of the vertebræ.

Hydrorachitis of *Sauvage* and *Morgagni*.
Spinola of *Linneus*.
Spina bifida of *Vogel*.

GENUS LXXVII. HYDROTHORAX.

Dyspnœa ; paleness of the face ; œdematous swellings of the feet ; small quantity of urine ; lying painful ; sudden and spontaneous awaking from sleep with palpitation ; water fluctuating in the breast.

Hydrothorax of *Authors*.

* The *hydrocephalus interior*, formerly placed here, I have now referred to the apoplexy, under the title of *apoplexia hydrocephalica*.

Its species are,

- Hydrothorax vulgaris, S. sp. 3.
- Hydrothorax febrissequens, S. sp. 4.
- Hydrothorax a scabie, S. sp. 9.

The following are improperly enumerated among the species of this disease, since neither the nature, origin, nor seat of the contained fluid, can be known by external signs.

- Hydrothorax chylosus, S. sp. 1.
- Hydrothorax hydatidosus, S. sp. 5.
- Hydrothorax mediastini, S. sp. 6.
- Hydrothorax pleuræ, S. sp. 7.
- Hydrothorax pericardii, S. sp. 8.

Still more improperly does SAUVAGE mention the

- Hydrothorax ab omento, S. sp. 2.

GENUS LXXVIII. ASCITES.

A tense, hardly elastic, but fluctuating tumour of the abdomen.

Ascites of Authors.

Its species are,

1. Ascites (*abdominalis*) with an equable tumour of the whole abdomen, and a fluctuation plainly manifest.

Ascites vulgatiior, S. sp. 1.

This varies according to its cause ; as it arises,

A. From an obstruction of the viscera.

- Ascites ab oppilatione, S. sp. 2.
- Ascites ab hepate, S. sp. 3.
- Ascites a liene, S. sp. 4.

Ascites scrophulosus, S. sp. 5.
 Ascitis artificialis, S. sp. 10.

B. From weakness.

Ascites ab exanthematis, S. sp. 8.
 Ascites arthriticus, S. sp. 9.
 Ascitis febrilis, S. sp. 12.
 Ascitis ex quartana of *Werlhof*.
 Ascitis scorbuticus, S. sp. 11.

C. From thinness of blood.

Ascites a sanguifluxibus, S. sp. 7.

It varies also according to the extravasated liquid.

Ascites purulentus,* S. sp. 21.
 Ascites urinosus, S. sp. 22.
 Ascites chylosus, S. sp. 23.
 Ascites oleosus, S. sp. 24.

2. Ascites (*saccatus*) with a tumour of the abdomen, that is partial, at least in the beginning, with less evident fluctuation.

Ascites ab ovariis, S. sp. 6.
 Ascites ovarii, S. sp. 19.
 Ascites saccatus.
 Hydrometra ovarii, S. sp. 6.
 Ascites cruentus, S. sp. 20.
 Ascites stomachi, S. sp. 16.
 Ascites omentalis, S. sp. 18.

Ascites intercus, S. sp. 14.
 Ascites sanguineo-intercus, S. sp. 26.
 Ascites sanguineo-peritonæus, S. sp. 27.
 Ascites purulento-peritonæus, S. sp. 29.

* The same remark is to be made of this, and many other species of ascites, that was made in page 158 of the hydrothorax.

GENUS LXXIX. HYDROMETRA.

A slowly increasing tumour of the hypogastrium in women, imitating the figure of the uterus; yielding, or fluctuating by pressure; without ischury or pregnancy.

Hydrometra of *Authors*.

It is hardly possible to give any species of this disorder, that can be distinguished by external signs; yet the following are enumerated from SAUVAGE.

- Hydrometra ascitica, S. sp. 1.
- Hydrometra gravidarum, S. sp. 2.
- Hydrometra hydatica, S. sp. 4.
- Ascites uterinus, S. sp. 15.
- Hydrometra sanguinea, S. sp. 3.
- Ascites sanguineo-uterinus, S. sp. 25.
- Hydrometra puriformis, S. sp. 5.

GENUS LXXX. HYDROCELE.

A tumour of the scrotum, without pain, slowly increasing, soft, fluctuating, pellucid.

- Oscheocele of *Sauvage* and *Vogel*.
- Oscheophyma of *Sagar*.
- Hydrops scroti of *Vogel*.
- Hydrops testium of *Boerhaave*.

Its species are,

- Oscheocele aquosa, S. sp. 2.
- Oscheocele hydatidosa, S. sp. 3.
- Oscheocele Malabarica, S. sp. 4.

SECT. IV. SOLIDÆ.

GENUS LXXXI. PHYSCONIA.

A tumour generally of some part of the abdomen, slowly increasing, neither sonorous, nor fluctuating.

Physconia of *Sauvage, Vogel* and *Sagar*.
Hyposarca of *Linnaeus*.

Its species are,*

Physconia hepatica, S. sp. 1.

- a. *Schirrhodea*.
- b. *Calculosa*.
- c. *Hydatidosa*.

Physconia splenica, S. sp. 2.

- a. *Emphractica*.
- b. *Scirrhodea*.

Physconia renalis, S. sp. 3.

- a. *Calculosa*.
- b. *Sarcomatico-cystica*.

Physconia uterina, S. sp. 4.

Physconia ab ovario, S. sp. 5.

Physconia mesenterica, S. sp. 6.

- a. *Hydatidosa*.
- b. *Strumosa*.
- c. *Schirrhodea*.
- d. *Sarcomatica*.
- e. *Steatomatosa*.
- f. *Fungosa*.

Physconia intestinalis, S. sp. 7.

- a. *Concreto-glomerata*.
- b. *Sarcomatica*.

* The following species are by no means conformable to the rules of a methodical Nosology ; but it would be difficult to enumerate the species of *physconia* more accurately, at least it would require more time than I can spare at present. In the mean time, the Reader will accept of an extract from the excellent *Cusson*, who has been highly serviceable to Nosology by his writings

Physconia omentalis, S. sp. 8.

Physconia polysplanchna, S. sp. 9.

- a. *Schirrhodea*.
- b. *Schirrhodea et sarcomatica*.
- c. *Schirrhodea et adiposa*.
- d. *Hydatidosa*.
- e. *Hydatidosa et schirrhodea*.

Physconia visceralis, S. sp. 10.

Physconia externa lupialis, S. sp. 11.

Physconia externa schirrhodea, S. sp. 12.

Physconia externa hydatidosa, S. sp. 13.

Physconia ab adipe subcutaneo, S. sp. 14.

- a. *Simplex*.
- b. *Syphilitica*.

Physconia ab excrescentia, S. sp. 15.

GENUS LXXXII. RACHITIS.

A large head, protuberating chiefly in the fore part ; swelling of the knees ; depression of the ribs ; bloating of the abdomen ; emaciation of the other parts.

Rachitis of Authors.

It varies,

1. By being simple, without any other disease,

Rachitis nodosa, S. sp. 1.
Rachitis Britannica,* S. sp. 2.

2. By being joined with other disorders.

Rachitis strumosa, S. sp. 3.

* The *rachitis nodosa* and *Brittanica* are improperly placed as different species, since they differ only as an incipient and confirmed disease.

Rachitis Polonica, S. sp. 5.

Rachitis elephantiaca, S. sp. 6.

Neither *rachitis calmicana*, S. sp. 4. nor *rachitis a castratione*, S. sp. 7. can be considered a disease.

ORDER III. IMPETIGINES.

Cachectical disorders, defecating chiefly the skin and external parts.

Impetigines of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

GENUS LXXXIII. SCROPHULA.

Tumours of the conglobate glands, especially in the neck ; swelling of the upper lip and *columna nasi* ; redness of the face, and softness of the skin ; bloating of the abdomen.

Scrophula of *Authors*.

Struma of *Linnaeus*.

Its species are,

1. *Scrophula (vulgaris)* simple, external, permanent.

Scrophula vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

2. *Scrophula (mesenterica)* simple, internal, with paleness of the face, loss of appetite, tumour of the abdomen, and an unusual fœtor of the excrements.

Scrophula mesenterica, S. sp. 4.

3. *Scrophula (fugax)* the most simple of all, affecting the neck only, arising generally from the absorption of matter from ulcers of the head.

Scrophula fugax, S. sp. 2.

4. *Scrophula (Americana)* joined with *frambœsia*.

Scrophula Americana, S. sp. 5.

In my opinion, neither *scrophula periodica*, S. sp. 6. nor *scrophula Moluccana*, S. sp. 8. belong to the genus of *scrophula*.

GENUS LXXXIV. SYPHILIS.

A contagious disease, from an impure coition; disorders of the genitals; ulcers of the tonsils; clusters of papulæ on the skin, especially at the margin of hairy parts, which end in scabs, and scabby ulcers; deep fixed pains in the bones; exostoses.

Syphilis of Authors.

Lues venerea of Authors.

There is only one species,

Syphilis venerea, S. sp. 6.

Syphilis Polonica, S. sp. 2. does not belong to this genus, and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the *syphilis Indica*, as to place it as a different species.

GENUS LXXXV. SCORBUTUS.

A disease of cold countries, after feeding upon aliment, that is putrescent, saline, and prepared from animals, with little or no fresh vegetables; great weakness; bleeding of the gums; various coloured spots, generally livid; on the skin, especially at the roots of the hair.

Scorbutus of Authors.

It varies in degree.

- a. Scorbutus incipiens.
- b. Scorbutus crescens.
- c. Scorbutus inveteratus.

It varies also in the symptoms.

- d. Scorbutus lividus.
- e. Scorbutus petechialis.
- f. Scorbutus pallidus.
- g. Scorbutus ruber.
- h. Scorbutus callidus.

GENUS LXXXVI. ELEPHANTIASIS.

A contagious disease; the skin thick, wrinkled, rough, oily, and destitute of hair; loss of feeling in the extremities; the face deformed with tubercles; the voice hoarse, and made through the nose.

Elephantiasis of *Authors*.
Elephantia Arabum of *Vogel*.

Its varieties are,

- Elephantiasis Orientalis, S. sp. 1.
- Elephantiasis legitima, S. sp. 2.
- Elephantiasis leonina, S. sp. 3.
- Elephantiasis Tyria, S. sp. 4.
- Elephantiasis Alopecia, S. sp. 5.
- Elephantiasis syphilitica, S. sp. 6.
- Elephantiasis Javanensis, S. sp. 7.
- Elephantiasis Indica, S. sp. 9.*

GENUS LXXXVII. LEPRO.

A roughness of the skin, sometimes moist underneath, and itching, with white branny eschars full of cracks.

Lepros of *Authors*.
Lepros Græcorum of *Vogel*.

* Having never seen *Elephantiasis Lepros*, *Framboesia*, and *Tri-choma*, I dare not assert any thing further concerning them.

Its varieties are,

- Lepra Græcorum, S. sp. 1.
- Lepra ichthyosis, S. sp. 2.
- Lepra Indica, S. sp. 3.
- Lepra Asturiensis, S. sp. 4.
- Lepra herpetica, S. sp. 5.
- Lepra malum mortuum, S. sp. 6.

GENUS LXXXVIII. FRAMBOESIA.

Fungus excrescences, resembling mulberries, or raspberries, arising in various parts of the skin.

Frambæsia of Sauvage and Sagar.

Its varieties are,

- Frambæsia Guineensis, S. sp. 1.*
- Frambæsia Americana, S. sp. 2.*

GENUS LXXXIX. TRICHOMA.

A contagious disease ; the hair thicker than usual, and entangled in an inextricable manner.

- Trichoma of Sauvage and Sagar.*
- Plica of Linnaeus.*
- Plica or Rhopalosis of Vogel.*

Its species are,

- Trichoma cirrosum, S. sp. 1.*
- Trichoma villosum, S. sp. 2.*

GENUS XC. ICTERUS.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes ; fæces white ; urine of an obscure redness, and tinging linen of a yellow colour.

Icterus of *Authors*.

Aurigo of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Cachexia icterica of *Hoffman*.

The idiopathic species are,

1. Icterus (*calculosus*) with an acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after eating; bilious concretions discharged by stool.

Auriga calculosa, S. sp. 9.

2. Icterus (*spasmodicus*) without pain, after spasmodic diseases, and passions of the mind.

Aurigo hysterica, S. sp. 13.

Several species enumerated by SAUVAGE, under the title of *Aurigo a venenis*, belong to this place.

3. Icterus (*hepaticus*) without pain, after diseases of the liver.

Aurigo hepatica, S. sp. 11.

Aurigo ab obstructione, S. sp. 6.

Aurigo purulenta, S. sp. 7.

4. Icterus (*gravidarum*) arising during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.

Aurigo plethorica, S. sp. 5.

5. Icterus (*infantum*) arising in infants soon after birth.

Aurigo neophytorum, S. sp. 12.

The following, if they can be called icteri,* are symptomatic,

* Yellowness of the skin may arise either from bile, not excreted as usual, but returned into the sanguiferous vessels, and thence effused under the skin; or from the serum of the blood, (which is often yellowish,) extravasated under the cuticle, as in

- Aurigo febrilis, S. sp. 1.
- Aurigo febricosa, S. sp. 8.
- Aurigo accidentalis, S. sp. 2.
- Aurigo typhodes, S. sp. 10.
- Aurigo rachialgica, S. sp. 14.
- Aurigo a venenis, S. sp. 4.

Aurigo Indica, S. sp. 3. being the natural colour of some nations, cannot be esteemed a disease.

an ecchymosis. In particular cases, Physicians cannot readily determine, from which of these causes, the yellowness of the skin arises : but in my opinion the genuine icterus arises only from the first, and is quite a different disease from the other, and ought carefully to be distinguished from it.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.*

A disorder of part, and not of the whole body.

Vitia† of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus*, *Vogel* and *Sagar*.

Plagæ of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Morbi organici of *Authors*.

ORDER I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

The senses depraved or destroyed, from a disorder of the external organ.‡

Dysæsthesiæ of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Hallucinationes of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Privativi of *Linnaeus*.

GENUS XCI. CALIGO.

A diminution, or total loss of sight, from a film, or other opaque body, interposed between the object and retina, either in the eye itself, or lids.

* Perhaps it may sometimes be doubtful, whether particular diseases belong to the general or local disorders; but in most instances it will be sufficiently obvious, to which class they ought to be referred; and I must insist, that from the institution of this class, a great number of diseases may be better and more easily disposed, than in the systems of any other Nosologists.

† I have here mentioned *Vitia*, because they are comprehended under the class of local disorders; but this class contains a much greater number of diseases, so that the word *vitia* cannot with propriety be considered as synonymous with the title of this class; the same may be said of the *plagæ* of *SAGAR*.

‡ I have probably enumerated some species under this order, which do not exactly answer to its character, that is, some *dysæsthesiæ* which do not depend upon any disorder of the external organ; but the instances are few, and the reason why I have so done, is because I was unwilling to separate kindred diseases, or remove them from places seemingly proper.

Caligo of *Sauvage* and *Vogel*.
Cataracta of *Linnaeus*.

Its species are,

1. Caligo (*lentis*) from an opacity behind the pupil.

Cataracta* of *Authors*.

Some of the species of SAUVAGE are genuine, and others spurious.

The following are genuine varieties,

Cataracta vera, S. sp. 1.

Glaucoma of *Woolhouse*.

Cataracta antiglaucoma, S. sp. 2.

Cataracta glaucoma, S. sp. 3.

Glaucoma of *Maitre-Jean* and *St Ives*.

The following varieties are spurious,

Cataracta membranacea, S. sp. 4.

Cataracta secundaria, S. sp. 5.

2. Caligo (*corneæ*) from an opacity of the cornea.

Achlys of *Vogel*.

This varies according to the variety of the disease producing the opacity.

Caligo a nephelio, S. sp. 5.

Caligo a leucomate, S. sp. 6.

Caligo ceratocele, S. sp. 10.

Caligo a staphylomate, S. sp. 11.

Caligo a pterygio, S. sp. 12.

Caligo hyposphagma, S. sp. 13.

* I do not see the reason why SAUVAGE considered *cataracta* as a genus different from *caligo*; and the skilful will judge, whether I have done right in changing the character of *caligo*, and placing *cataracta* as its species.

3. *Caligo (pupillæ)* from an obstruction of the pupil.

This varies according to the variety of the cause.

Caligo ab ectasi, S. sp. 18.

Amaurosis a synchisi, S. sp. 6.

Amaurosis a myosi, S. sp. 7.

Caligo a synizesi, S. sp. 19.

Synizesis of Vogel.

4. *Caligo (humorum)* from a disorder, or defect of the aqueous humour.

Glaucoma of Vogel.

This varies according to the different state of the humour.

Caligo hypoæma, S. sp. 15.

Caligo lactea, S. sp. 16.

Caligo a rhytidosi, S. sp. 17.

Amblyopia hydrophthalmica, S. sp. 7.

5. *Caligo (palpebrarum)* from a disorder of the eye lids.

This varies according to the variety of the disorder of the lids.

Caligo a symblepharosi, S. sp. 1.

Caligo ab ancyloblepharo, S. sp. 2.

Caligo a blepharoptosi, S. sp. 3.

Caligo a pacheablepharosi, S. sp. 4.

Caligo a lupia, S. sp. 7.

Caligo a sarcomate, S. sp. 8.

Caligo a cancro, S. sp. 9.

GENUS XCII. AMAUROSIS.

A diminution, or total loss of sight, without any apparent disorder of the eye ; generally with a dilatation, and immobility of the pupil.

Amaurosis of *Authors*.

Mydriasis of *Vogel*.

Amblyopia of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.

Its species are,

1. Amaurosis (*compressionis*) after the causes, and with the signs of congestion in the cerebrum.

This varies according to the variety of the remote cause.

Amaurosis pituitosa, S. sp. 2.

Amaurosis serophulosa, S. sp. 3.

Amaurosis plethorica, S. sp. 4.

Amaurosis intermittens, S. sp. 13.

Amaurosis exanthematica, S. sp. 11.

Amaurosis venerea, S. sp. 10.

Amaurosis traumatica, S. sp. 1.

2. Amaurosis (*atonica*) after the causes, and with the signs of debility.

Amaurosis congenita, S. sp. 5.

Amaurosis exhaustorum, S. sp. 16.

Amaurosis rachialgica, S. sp. 14.

Amaurosis arthritica, S. sp. 17.

Amblyopia absoluta, S. sp. 6.

3. Amaurosis (*spasmodica*) after the causes, and with the signs of spasm.

Amaurosis a spasma, S. sp. 8.

Amaurosis hysterica, S. sp. 15.

4. Amaurosis (*venerata*) from poison swallowed, or applied.

Amaurosis a narcoticis, S. sp. 12.

Amaurosis foricariorum, S. sp. 9.

GENUS XCIII. DYSOPIA.*

A depravation of sight, so that objects cannot be distinctly seen, unless in a certain degree of light, at a certain distance, or in a certain position.

Amblyopia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Its species are,

1. Dysopia (*tenebrarum*) in which objects cannot be seen, unless in a strong light.

Amblyopia crepuscularis, S. sp. 1.

2. Dysopia (*luminis*) in which objects cannot be seen, unless in a weak light.

Amblyopia meridiana, S. sp. 2.

3. Dysopia (*dissitorum*) in which objects at a distance cannot be seen.

Amblyopia dissitorum, S. sp. 3.

Myopia of *Authors*.

Myopiasis of *Vogel*.

4. Dysopia (*proximorum*) in which near objects cannot be seen.

Amblyopia proximorum, S. sp. 4.

Presbytia of *Linnaeus*.

5. Dysopia (*lateralis*) in which objects cannot be seen, unless placed obliquely.

Amblyopia luseorum, S. sp. 5.

* The word *amblyopia*, used by SAUVAGE for the name of this genus, is understood in a different sense by the Antients, as well as by LINNÆUS and VOGEL; I have therefore considered it necessary to change the name of the genus.

GENUS XCIV. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

A depravation of sight, so that the Patient imagines he sees things which do not exist ; or things that do exist, appear different from what they really are.

Suffusio of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Phantasma of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.

Its species are,

1. Pseudoblepsia (*imaginaria*) in which things that do not exist are supposed to be seen.

This varies according to the variety of the appearance.

a. Suffusio myodes, S. sp. 1.

b. Suffusio reticularis, S. sp. 2.

c. Suffusio scintillans, S. sp. 3.

Marmarige of *Vogel*.

d. Suffusio coloris, S. sp. 4.

Hæmalopia of *Vogel*.

2. Pseudoblepsia (*mutans*) in which objects really existing, are more or less changed to the sight.

This varies according to the various mutation of the object.

a. Suffusio metamorphosis, S. sp. 5.

b. Suffusio nutans, S. sp. 7.

c. Suffusio dimidiatis objecta, S. sp. 6.

d. Suffusio multiplicans.

Diplopia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Dysopia of *Vogel*.

The diplopia varies according to the variety of the remote cause.

a. Diplopia pyrectica, S. variety 1.

b. Diplopia a spasmo, S. var. 2.

c. Diplopia a paralyti, S. var. 3.

d. Diplopia ab ancyloblepharo, S. var. 4.

- e. Diplopia a catarrho, S. var. 5.
- f. Diplopia a debilitate, S. var. 6.
- g. Diplopia a contusione, S. var. 8.
- h. Diplopia a terrore, S. var. 9.
- i. Diplopia a temulentia, S. var. 10.
- k. Diplopia remotorum, S. var. 7.

GENUS XCV. DYSECOEA.

A diminution, or loss of hearing.

Dysecoea of *Sauvage, Vogel* and *Sagar*.
Cophosis of *Sauvage, Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.
Surditas of *Vogel*.

Its species are,

1. Dysecoea (*organica*) from a disorder of the organs, which convey sounds to the internal ear.

This varies according to the variety of the disorder, and of the part affected.

- a. Dysecoea monotona or malcorum, S. sp. 1.
- b. Dysecoea a meatu obstructo, S. sp. 2.
Cophosis a meatu, S. sp. 1.
- c. Dysecoea a myringæ atonia, S. sp. 3.
Cophosis a tympano, S. sp. 4.
- d. Dysecoea a myringæ duritie, S. sp. 4.
- e. Dysecoea a myringæ perforata, S. sp. 5.
- f. Dysecoea a tympani fistula, S. sp. 6.
- g. Dysecoea a hydrotympano, S. sp. 7.
- h. Dysecoea a tuba obstructa, S. sp. 8.
Cophosis a tuba, S. sp. 3.
- i. Dysecoea syphilitica.
Cophosis syphilitica.

Cophosis Congenita, S. sp. 8.

2. Dysecoea (*atonica*) without any evident disorder of the organs conveying sounds.

This varies according to the variety of the cause.

- a. Cophosis critica, S. sp. 2.
Dysecoea febrilis.

- b. Cophosis a comate, S. sp. 7.
- c. Cophosis serosa, S. sp. 6.
- d. Cophosis a steatmate, S. sp. 9.

GENUS XCVI. PARACUSIS.

A depravation of the hearing.

Paracusis of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
Syrigmus of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Its species are,

I. Paracusis (*imperfecta*) in which sounds proceeding from external objects are perceived, but not distinctly, or with the usual circumstances.

This varies,

1. A difficulty of hearing.

Paracusis barycœa, S. sp. 1.

2. Too great sensibility of hearing.

Paracusis oxycœa, S. sp. 2.

3. Single external sounds doubled by internal causes.

Paracusis duplicata, S. sp. 3.

4. Sounds which a person endeavours to hear, but does not, unless another violent sound is made at the same time.

Paracusis Willisiana, S. sp. 4.

II. Paracusis (*imaginaria*) in which sounds which do not exist externally, are excited by internal causes.

Syrigmus of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
Syringmos of *Linnaeus*.
Susurrus of *Vogel*.

This varies according to the variety of the sounds perceived.

- a. *Syrigmus sibilus*, S. sp. 4.
- b. *Syrigmus susurrus*, S. sp. 5.
- c. *Syrigmus bombus*, S. sp. 11.

It also varies according to the variety of the remote cause.

- d. *Syrigmus a debilitate*, S. sp. 1.
- e. *Syrigmus eriticus*, S. sp. 2.
- f. *Syrigmus plethoricus*, S. sp. 3.
- g. *Syrigmus vertiginosus*, S. sp. 10.
- h. *Syrigmus cephalagicus*, S. sp. 6.
- i. *Syrigmus a ventriculo*, S. sp. 7.
- k. *Syrigmus catarrhalis*, S. sp. 8.
- l. *Syrigmus ab oxycœa*, S. sp. 9.

GENUS XCVII. ANOSMIA.

A diminution, or loss of smelling.

Anosmia of Sauvage, Linnæus, Vogel and Sagar.

Its species are,

1. *Anosmia (organica)* from a disorder in the membrane, that lines the nostrils internally.

This varies according to the variety of the disorder.

- Anosmia catarrhalis*, S. sp. 1.
- Anosmia a siccitate*, S. sp. 6.
- Anosmia a polypo*, S. sp. 3.
- Anosmia ab ozæna*, S. sp. 2.
- Anosmia syphilitica*, S. sp. 4.
- Anosmia verminosa*, S. sp. 5.

2. *Anosmia (atonica)* without any evident disorder of the membrane of the nose.

Anosmia paralytica, S. sp. 7.

GENUS XCVIII. AGHEUSTIA.

A diminution, or loss of taste.

Agheustia, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Apogeuſis, of *Vogel*.

Agheustia, of *Linnaeus*.

Its species are,

1. Agheustia (*organica*) from a disorder of the membrane of the tongue, preventing the sapid body affecting the nerves.

Agheustia febrilis, S. sp. 1.

2. Agheustia (*atonica*) without any evident disorder of the tongue.

Agheustia paralytica, S. sp. 2.

GENUS XCIX. ANÆSTHESIA.

A diminution or loss of feeling.

Anæsthesia of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.

Anodynia of *Vogel*.

The following species are enumerated by SAUVAGE; but being unacquainted with them, I shall not alter them.

Anæsthesia a spina bifida, S. sp. 1.

Anæsthesia plethorica, S. sp. 2.

Anæsthesia nascentium, S. sp. 3.

Anæsthesia melancholica, S. sp. 4.

ORDER II. DYSOOREXIA.*

An erroneous or defective appetite.

SECT. I. ERRONEUS APPETITES.

Morositates of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Pathetici of *Linneus*.

Hyperæstheses of *Vogel*.

GENUS C. BULIMIA.

An appetite for a greater quantity of food than can be digested.

Bulimia of *Authors*.

Bulimus of *Vogel*.

Addephagia of *Vogel*.

Cynorexia of *Vogel*.

The idiopathic species are,

1. Bulimia (*helluonum*) craving a greater quantity of food than usual, without any disorder of the stomach.

Bulimia esurigio, S. sp. 4.

Addephagia of *Vogel*.

2. Bulimia (*syncopalis*) craving food frequently, from a sense of hunger that threatens fainting.

Bulimia cardialgica, S. sp. 2.

Bulimus of *Vogel*.

* I before observed, that the *morositates* of SAUVAGE, were improperly referred to the class of *Vesaniæ*, and I now introduce them among the local disorders. I think that this is done with propriety, since almost all *dysorexiæ* are manifestly disorders of a particular part, and not of the whole body. *Nostalgia* alone, if it can be called a disease, is not a local disorder; but I could not well separate an uncertain disorder, from the other *dysorexiæ*.

3. *Bulimia (emetica)* craving a great quantity of food, and soon rejecting it by vomiting.

Bulimia canini, S. sp. 1.
Cynorexia of *Vogel*.

The following species are symptomatic,

Bulimia verminosa, S. sp. 3.
Bulimia addephagia, S. sp. 5.
Bulimia convulsorum, S. sp. 6.
Bulimia ab acidis, S. sp. 7.

GENUS CI. POLYDIPSIA.

An appetite for a larger quantity of drink than usual.

Polydipsia of *Authors*.

Polydipsia is almost always symptomatic, and only varies according to the variety of the diseases which it accompanies ; hence,

Polydipsia febrilis, S. var. 1.
Polydipsia hydropica, S. var. 2.
Polydipsia fluxuum, S. var. 3.
Polydipsia a venenis, S. var. 4.

GENUS CII. PICA.

A craving of unusual food.

Pica of *Authors*.
Citta of *Linnaeus*.
Allotriophagia of *Vogel*.
Malacia of *Vogel*.

Not being acquainted with the species of *pica*, I have enumerated the following from SAUVAGE.

Pica infantilis, S. sp. 1.
Pica chlorosiantium, S. sp. 2.

Pica malacia, S. sp. 3.

Pica antiscorbuticorum, S. sp. 4.

Pica voluntaria, S. sp. 5.

GENUS CIII. SATYRIASIS.

A violent desire of venery in males.

Satyriasis of *Sauvage*, *Linneus* and *Sagar*.

VOGEL considers *satyriasis* as a species of mania.

Its species are,

1. Satyriasis (*juvenilis*) with a most violent desire of venery, while the body is but little disturbed.

Satyriasis neogamorum, S. sp. 5.

2. Satyriasis (*furens*) with a violent desire of venery, the body at the same time much disturbed.

Satyriasis furens, S. sp. 1.

Satyriasis chronica, S. sp. 2. belongs to the *priapismus*; and Satyriasis venerea, S. sp. 3. and Satyriasis hydrophobica, S. sp. 4. are plainly symptomatic.

GENUS CIV. NYMPHOMANIA.

An unbounded desire of venery in women.

Nymphomania of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Satyriasis of *Linneus*.

VOGEL considers *furor uterinus* as a species of mania.

There is only one species of nymphomania, varying in degree only; hence,

Nymphomania salacitas, S. sp. 1.

Nymphomania furibunda, S. sp. 2.

Nymphomania fervor uteri, S. sp. 3.

Nymphomania pruriginosa, S. sp. 4.

GENUS CV. NOSTALGIA.

An ardent desire, when absent from home, of returning thither.

Nostalgia of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.

VOGEL considers *nostalgia* as a species of melancholy.

Its species are,

1. Nostalgia (*simplex*) without any other disease.

Nostalgia simplex, S. sp. 1.

2. Nostalgia (*complicata*) accompanied with other disorders.

Nostalgia complicata, S. sp. 2.

SECT. II. DEFECTIVE APPETITES.

Anepithymia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Privativi of *Linnaeus*.

Adynamia of *Vogel*.

GENUS CVI. ANOREXIA.

Want of appetite for food.

Anorexia of *Authors*.

Every *anorexia* appears to be symptomatic, and varies only according to the variety of the disease which it accompanies. All the species enumerated by SAUVAGE, I have already referred to the genus of *dyspepsia*; it may however be useful here to repeat them by themselves, and in better order.

The species are,

1. Anorexia (*humoralis*) from humours oppressing the stomach.

- Anorexia pituitosa, S. sp. 2.
- Anorexia biliosa, S. sp. 6.
- Anorexia a saburra, S. sp. 9.

3. Anorexia (*atonica*) from loss of tone in the fibres of the stomach.

- Anorexia paralytica, S. sp. 1.
- Anorexia exhaustorum, S. sp. 8.
- Anorexia melancholica, S. sp. 5.
- Anorexia cachectarum, S. sp. 7.
- Anorexia arthritica, S. sp. 12.
- Anorexia febrilis, S. sp. 4.

The following are of a doubtful nature.

- Anorexia plethorica, S. sp. 3.
- Anorexia mirabilis, S. sp. 10.
- Anorexia neophytorum, S. sp. 11.
- Anorexia Stewartiana, S. sp. 13.

GENUS CVII. ADIPSIA.

A defect of appetite for drink, or loss of thirst.

Adipsia of Authors.

An *adipsia*, without any other disorder, such as, *Adipsia primaria*, S. sp. 1. I cannot consider a disease; every *adipsia* appears to be a sympathetic disorder, or is symptomatic of some disease affecting the common sensory; it therefore does not belong to the local disorders.

GENUS CVIII. ANAPHRODISIA.

Want of desire, or impotency of venery.

Anaphrodisia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
Atechnia of *Linneus*.
Agnesia of *Vogel*.

The genuine species are,

Anaphrodisia paralytica, S. sp. 1.
Anaphrodisia gonorrhoeica, S. sp. 2.

The spurious species, or impediments to coition are,

Anaphrodisia a mariscis, S. sp. 5.
Anaphrodisia ab urethræ vitio, S. sp. 5.*

Anaphrodisia magica, S. sp. 3. must be considered feigned and false.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

Impeded, or depraved motions, from a disorder of the organs.

Dyscinesiæ of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

GENUS CIX. APHONIA.

A total loss of voice, without a coma or syncope.

Aphonia of *Authors*.

Its species are,

1. *Aphonia (gutturalis)* from a tumefaction of the fauces and glottis.

Aphonia catarrhalis, S. sp. 4.
Aphonia anginosa, of *Morgagni*.

2. *Aphonia (trachealis)* from a compression of the trachea.

* This belongs to the genus of *dyspermatismus*.

Aphonia aneurismatica, S. sp. 5.

Aphonia pulmonica, S. sp. 9.

3. Aphonia (*atonica*) from a division of the nerves of the larynx,

Aphonia traumatica, S. sp. 6.

The following seem to be symptomatic,

Aphonia melancholica, S. sp. 1.

Aphonia paralytica, S. sp. 8.

Aphonia temulentorum, S. sp. 3.

Aphonia hysterica, S. sp. 7.

Aphonia ab antipathia, S. sp. 2.

GENUS CX. MUTITAS.

An inability of pronouncing words.

Mutitas of *Authore*.

Its species are,

1. Mutitas (*organica*) from the loss, or disorder of the tongue.

Mutitas elinguium, S. sp. 4.

Mutitas a siccitate, S. sp. 5.

2. Mutitas (*atonica*) from injuries of the nerves of the tongue.

Mutitas traumatica, S. sp. 2.

3. Mutitas (*surdorum*) from native deafness, or arising early in life.

Mutitas surdorum, S. sp. 8.

The following are symptomatic,

- Mutitas a glossocele, S. sp. 1.
 Mutitas a narcoticis, S. sp. 3.
 Mutitas spasmodica, S. sp. 6.
 Mutitas proæretica, S. sp. 7.

GENUS CXI. PARAPHONIA.

A depraved sound of the voice.

- Paraphonia of *Sauvage*.
 Cacophonia of *Sagar*.
 Raucedo of *Linnaeus*.
 Raucitas of *Vogel*.
 Asaphia of *Vogel*.
 Clangor of *Vogel*.
 Leptophonia of *Vogel*.
 Oxyphonia of *Vogel*.
 Rhenophonia of *Vogel*.

Its species are,

1. Paraphonia (*puberum*) in which, about the time of puberty, the voice changes from acute and agreeable, into grave and disagreeable.

Paraphonia puberum, S. sp. 1,

2. Paraphonia (*rauca*) in which the voice becomes hoarse and rough, from a dryness, or a flaccid tumour of the fauces.

Paraphonia catarrhalis, S. sp. 3.
 Raucedo of *Linnaeus*.
 Raucitas of *Vogel*.

3. Paraphonia (*resonans*) in which from obstructed nostrils, the voice becomes hoarse, with a hissing sound through the nostrils.

Paraphonia nasalis, S. sp. 2.
 Paraphonia a polypo, S. sp. 8.
 Rhenophonia of *Vogel*.

4. Paraphonia (*palatina*) in which the voice becomes hoarse, obscure, and disagreeable, from a defective, or divided uvula, generally with a hare lip.

Paraphonia gutturalis, S. sp. 5.

Asaphia, of *Vogel*.

5. Paraphonia (*clangens*) in which the voice is changed into acute, shrill, and small.

Paraphonia ulcerosa, S. sp. 4.

Paraphonia sibilans, S. sp. 7.

Clangor, of *Vogel*.

Leptophonia, of *Vogel*.

Oxyphonia, of *Vogel*.

6. Paraphonia (*comatosa*) in which a sound is made in inspiration, from a laxity of the velum palati and glottis.

Paraphonia stertens, S. sp. 6.

GENUS CXII. PSELLISMUS.

A vicious articulating of words.

Psellismus, of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.

Psellotis, of *Vogel*.

Traulotis, of *Vogel*.

Ischnophonia of *Vogel*.

Battarismus, of *Vogel*.

Its species are,

1. Psellismus (*hæsitans*) in which the words of a sentence especially the first, are not readily pronounced, and not unless the first syllable is several times repeated.

Psellismus ischnophonia, S. sp. 1.

Ischnophonia, of *Vogel*.

Battarismus, of *Vogel*.

2. Psellismus (*ringens*) in which the sound of the letter R is always aspirated, and as it were doubled.

Psellismus rottacismus, S. sp. 2.
Traulotis, or Blæsitas, of *Vogel*.

3. Psellismus (*lallans*) in which the sound of the letter L becomes more liquid, or is pronounced instead of the letter R.

Psellismus lamdacismus, S. sp. 3.

4. Psellismus (*emolliens*) in which the hard letters are sounded softer, and the letter S is often used.

Psellismus traulotes, S. sp. 4.

5. Psellismus (*balbutiens*) in which from the largeness, or tumefaction of the tongue, the labial letters are heard more distinct, and are often pronounced instead of others.

Psellismus balbuties, S. sp. 5.
Psellismus a ranula, S. sp. 11.

6. Psellismus (*acheilos*) in which the labial letters are pronounced with difficulty, or not at all.

Psellismus mogilalia, S. sp. 6.

7. Psellismus (*lagostomatum*) in which the guttural letters are improperly pronounced, from a division of the palate.

Psellismus lagostomatum, S. sp. 10.
Psellismus cotacismus, S. sp. 8.

GENUS CXIII. STRABISMUS.

The optic axes of the eyes not converging:

Strabismus, of *Authors*.

Its species are,

1. Strabismus (*habitualis*) from a bad custom of using one eye.

Strabismus vulgaris, S. sp. 2.

2. Strabismus (*commodus*) from a greater debility or mobility of one eye than the other, so that both eyes cannot readily be applied to the object.

Strabismus Buffonii, S. sp. 3.

Strabismus spasmodicus, S. sp. 4.

Strabismus paralyticus, S. sp. 5.

Strabismus catarrhalis, S. sp. 6.

3. Strabismus (*necessarium*) from a change in the situation, or figure of the parts of the eye.

Strabismus a luscitate, S. sp. 1.

Strabismus caligantium, S. sp. 11.

Strabismus a crystallino, S. sp. 12.

Strabismus myopum, S. sp. 9.

I am ignorant of the *strabismus æquinotialis*.

The following, in my opinion, are improperly referred to the strabismus.

Strabismus symptomaticus, S. sp. 7.

Strabismus lagophthalmos, S. sp. 8.

GENUS CXIV. DYSPHAGIA.

A difficulty of swallowing, without inflammation or any injury of respiration.

Dysphagia, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Acataposis, of *Vogel*.

The species enumerated by SAUVAGE are,

1. Dysphagia spasmodica.
2. ----- hysterica.
3. ----- paralytica.
4. ----- pharyngia.
5. ----- œsophagea.
6. ----- lactentium.
7. ----- tussiculosa.
8. ----- hydrophobica.
9. ----- nauseosa.
10. ----- a deglutitis.
11. ----- a datura.
12. ----- a sarcomate.
13. ----- ab schirrho.
14. ----- canini.
15. ----- valsalviana.
16. ----- aneurismatica.
17. ----- a labario.
18. ----- a siccitate.
19. ----- ab hypostaphyle.

GENUS CXV. CONTRACTURA.

A long continued rigid contraction of one or more limbs.

Contractura, of *Authors*.

Obstipitas, of *Sauvage*.

Caput obstipum, of *Vogel*.

Digitium, *Vogel*.

Its species are,

1. Contractura (*primaria*) from a rigid contraction of the muscles.

a. From the muscles becoming rigid by inflammation.

Contractura dolorifica, S. sp. 2.

Contractura arthritica, S. sp. 7.

Contractura catarrhalis, S. sp. 8.

Obstipitas catarrhalis, S. sp. 3.

b. From the muscles becoming rigid by spasms.

Contractura spasmodica, S. sp. 11.

- Obstipitas spasmodica, S. sp. 6.
- Obstipitas renuens, S. sp. 1.
- Obstipitas lateralis, S. sp. 5.
- Contractura hypochondriaca, S. sp. 1.

c. From the muscles contracting by reason of a palsy of their antagonists.

- Contractura paralytica, S. sp. 4.
- Contractura rachialgica, S. sp. 5.
- Contractura Bohemica, S. sp. 6.
- Obstipitas annuens, S. sp. 2.

d. From the muscles being contracted by an irritating acrimony.

- Contractura scorbutica, S. sp. 3.

2. Contractura (*articularis*) from stiff joints.

- Contractura ankylosis, S. sp. 9.
- Contractura syphilitica, S. sp. 10.
- Obstipitas gibbosa, S. sp. 4.

ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

A flux of blood, or other humour, flowing in greater quantity than usual, without fever, or an increase of the circulation.

- Apocenosés, of *Vogel*.
- Fluxus, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
- Morbi evacuatorii, of *Linnaeus*.

GENUS CXVI. PROFUSIO.

A flux of blood.

- Profusio, of *Linnaeus*.
- Hæmorrhagia, of *Authors*.

Of the hæmorrhagia enumerated by SAUVAGE, the following appear to belong to this place.

- Hæmorrhagia passiva, S. sp. 1.
- Hæmoptysis traumatica, S. sp. 12.
- Hæmatemesis traumatica, S. sp. 3.
- Hæmaturia traumatica, S. sp. 14.
- Hæmaturia violenta, S. sp. 2.
- Hæmorrhagia ab hirudine, S. sp. 7.
- Hæmoptysis ab hirudine, S. sp. 13.
- Hæmatemesis ab hirudine, S. sp. 4.

GENUS CVII. EPIDROSIS.*

An unusual evacuation of sweat.

- Epidrosis, of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
- Sador, of *Linnaeus*.
- Hydropedesis, of *Vegel*.

There is only one idiopathic species.

- Epidrosis spontanea, S. sp. 1.

The symptomatic epidroses vary according to the variety of the disease which they accompany, and also according to the variety of the sweat discharged, and in a degree according to the variety of the part from which the sweat chiefly flows; hence,

- Epidrosis febrilis, S. sp. 3.
- Epidrosis febricosa, S. sp. 7.
- Epidrosis hectica, S. sp. 5.
- Epidrosis exthantematum, S. sp. 6.
- Epidrosis syncoptica, S. sp. 4.
- Epidrosis scorbutica, S. sp. 2.
- Epidrosis a saburra, S. sp. 18.
- Epidrosis lactea, S. sp. 9.
- Epidrosis mellea, S. sp. 10.
- Epidrosis vinosa, S. sp. 11.
- Epidrosis viridis, S. sp. 12.
- Epidrosis nigra, S. sp. 13.

* I am sensible that the *epidrosis* does not properly belong to the local disorders; but not finding a suitable place for it in my system, I chose to place it here among other evaculatory disorders, with which it has some similarity, rather than wholly to omit it.

- Ephidrosis lutea, S. sp. 14.
 Ephidrosis urinosa, S. sp. 15.
 Ephidrosis cruenta, S. sp. 16.
 Ephidrosis cærulea, S. sp. 17.
 Ephidrosis acida, S. sp. 19.
 Ephidrosis arenosa, S. sp. 20.
 Ephidrosa lateralis, S. sp. 8.

GENUS CXVIII. EPIPHORA.

A flux of the lachrymal humour.

Epiphora, of Authors..

There are none, among the species enumerated by SAUVAGE, that can be esteemed idiopathic, unless it be,

Epiphora frigida, S. sp. 8.

All the others are symptomatic,

- Epiphora a pathemate*, S. sp. 1.
Epiphora ophthalmica, S. sp. 3.
Epiphora calida, S. sp. 9.
Epiphora ex variolis, S. sp. 4.
Epiphora arthritica, S. sp. 12.
Epiphora cruenta, S. sp. 10.

- Epiphora ex rhyade*, S. sp. 2.
Epiphora ex ægilope, S. sp. 5.
Epiphora ab ectropio, S. sp. 6.
Epiphora ab anchylope, S. sp. 7.

- Epiphora sebacea*, S. sp. 11.
Epiphora lactea, S. sp. 13.

GENUS CXIX. PTYALISMUS.

A flux of saliva.

Ptyalismus of Authors.

If there is any idiopathic ptyalism, I should consider as such,

Ptyalismus a laxitate, S. sp. 4.

The following are all symptomatic,

Ptyalismus nauseosus, S. sp. 1.
Ptyalismus hypochondriacus, S. sp. 8.
Ptyalismus gravidarum, S. sp. 14.
Ptyalismus a pyrosi, S. sp. 2.
Ptyalismus Lapponicus, S. sp. 3.
Ptyalismus febrilis, S. sp. 18.
Ptyalismus variolosus, S. sp. 6.
Ptyalismus arthriticus, S. sp. 9.
Ptyalismus plithisicus, S. sp. 10.
Ptyalismus scorbuticus, S. sp. 7.

Ptyalismus catarrhalis, S. sp. 15.
Ptyalismus aphthosus, S. sp. 13.
Ptyalismus a carie, S. sp. 16.
Ptyalismus purulentus, S. sp. 12.
Ptyalismus a calculo, S. sp. 17.
Ptyalismus syphiliticus, S. sp. 19.
Ptyalismus viridis, S. sp. 11.
Ptyalismus urinosus, S. sp. 20.
Ptyalismus mercurialis, S. sp. 5.

GENUS CXX. ENURESIS.

An involuntary flux of urine from the bladder without pain.

Enuresis, of *Authors*.

Its species are,

1. *Enuresis (atonica)* after diseases injuring the sphincter of the bladder.

Enuresis herniosorum, S. sp. 3.
Enuresis puerperarum, S. sp. 5.
Enuresis calculosa, S. sp. 7.
Enuresis a fistula, S. sp. 8.

2. *Enuresis (irritata)* from compression or irritation of the bladder.

Enuresis gravidarum, S. sp. 4.

Enuresis catamenialis, S. sp. 6.
 Enuresis, a sparganosi, S. sp. 9.

Enuresis paralytica, S. sp. 2. is symptomatic ; and
 Enuresis infantum, S. sp. 1. is not a disease.

GENUS CXXI. GONORRHOEA.

An unusual flux a liquid matter from the urethra
 in males, either with or without salacity.

Gonorrhœa, of *Authors*.

Its species are,

1. Gonorrhœa (*pura*) in which a pus-like humour
 flows, at intervals, from the urethra, without a dysury,
 or an inclination to venery, and without being preceded
 by an impure coition.

Gonorrhœa pura, S. sp. 1.
 Gonorrhœa benigna, of *Authors*.

2. Gonorrhœa (*impura*) in which, after a impure
 coition, a pus-like humour flows from the urethra,
 with a dysury.

Gonorrhœa syphilitica, S. sp. 4.
 Gonorrhœa maligna, of *Authors*.

The consequence of this species is,

Gonorrhœa (*mucosa*) in which, after an impure
 gonorrhœa, a mucous humour flows occasionally
 from the urethra, with little or no dysury.

The Gleet, of the *English*.

3. Gonorrhœa (*laxorum*) in which a humour, that
 is generally pellucid, flows at intervals from the ure-
 thra, in a state of vigilance, without an erection, but
 with venereal feelings.

Gonorrhœa libidinosa, S. sp. 2.

4. *Gonorrhœa (dormientium)* in which the semen is discharged during sleep, with erection, and libidinous feelings, from lascivious dreams.

Gonorrhœa oneirogonos, S. sp. 3.

The following species are spurious, since the flux is not from the urethra.

Gonorrhœa spuria, S. sp. 5.

Gonorrhœa balani, S. sp. 6.

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

A suppression of the excretions.

Epischèses of *Vogel*.

Suppressorii of *Linnaeus*.

Suppressiones, of *Sagar*.

GENUS CXXII. OBSTIPATIO.

The discharge by stool, either totally suppressed, or less frequent than usual.

Obstipatio, of *Linnaeus*, *Vogel* and *Sagar*.

Its species are,

1. *Obstipatio (debilium)* in weak and lax habits, generally with dyspepsia.

2. *Obstipatio (rigidorum)* in persons of rigid fibres, and often hypochondriacal.

3. *Obstipatio (obstructorum)* with the symptoms of the first, second, fourth, or seventh species of colic mentioned under the fifty-eighth species.

GENUS CXXIII. ISCHURIA.

A total suppression of urine.

Ischuria, of *Authora*.

Its species are,

1. Ischuria (*renalis*) preceded by disorders of the kidneys, with pain, or a troublesome sense of weight in the region of the kidneys; without any tumour of the hypochondrium, or any stimulus to making water.

This varies according to the variety of the cause; * hence,

- a. Nephritica, from inflammation of the kidneys, S. sp. 1.
- b. Nephrolithica, from a stone in the kidneys S. sp. 2.
- c. Nephroplethorica, from plethora, S. sp. 3.
- d. Lunatica, being periodical, S. sp. 4.
- e. Nephrospastica, from spasms in the kidneys, S. sp. 5.
- f. Nephrelmintica, from worms in the kidneys, S. sp. 6.
- g. Nephrothromboides, from grumous blood in the kidneys, S. sp. 7.
- h. Nephropyica, from pus in the kidneys, S. sp. 8.
- i. Nephrophlegmatica, from phlegm or mucus in the kidneys, S. sp. 9.
- k. Nephroplegica, from paralytic affections of the kidneys, S. sp. 10.
- l. Suppleta, from an increase of other evacuations, S. sp. 11.

2. Ischuria (*ureterica*) preceded by disorders of the kidneys, with a sense of pain, or uneasiness, in some part of the ureter, without a tumour of the hypogastrium, or any stimulus to making water.

* Although the excellent collection of the species and varieties of ischuria, by the learned Cusson, is not made according to strict nosological rules, yet I could not wholly omit them. But fearing that I should not find a proper place for them in my system, I placed them in that of SAUVAGE, in the first volume of this work. Yet that the whole might appear in one view, I have here given nosological characters of the several species, and have also subjoined the varieties, of Cusson.

This varies according to the variety of the cause ;
hence,

- a. Ureteritica, from inflammation of the ureter, S. sp. 12.
- b. Ureterolithica, from a stone in the ureter, S. sp. 13.
- c. Ureterothromboides, from grumous blood in the ureter, S. sp. 14.
- d. Ureterophlegmatica, from phlegm in the ureter, S. sp. 15.
- e. Ureteropyica, from pus in the ureter, S. sp. 16.
- f. Ureterostomatica, from a stoppage in the lower orifice of the ureter S. sp. 17.

3. Ischuria (*vesicalis*) with a tumour of the hypogastrium, pain at the neck of the bladder, with a frequent stimulus to making water.

This varies according to the variety of the cause ;
hence

- a. Cystitica, from inflammation of the bladder, S. sp. 18.
- b. Cystolithica, from a stone in the bladder, S. sp. 19.
- c. Cystospastica, from a spasm of the sphincter of the bladder, S. sp. 20.
- d. Cystoplegica, from a palsy of the bladder, S. sp. 21.
- e. Polyuria, from a distension of the bladder by the urine too long retained, S. sp. 22.
- f. Cystopyica, from pus in the bladder, S. sp. 23,
- g. Cystothromboides, from grumous blood in the bladder, S. sp. 24
- h. Cystophlegmatica, from phlegm in the bladder, S. sp. 25.
- i. Ectopocystica, from an ectopia of the bladder, S. sp. 26.
- k. Cystoproctica, from the intestinum rectum becoming tumid by scybals, calculus, wind, inflammation, abscess, or hemorrhoids, S. sp. 27.
- l. Hystercystica, from affections of the uterus, S. sp. 28.
- m. Atretarum, from the menses retained in the vagina, S. sp. 29.
- n. Paradoxa, S. sp. 30.

4. Ischuria (*urethralis*) with a tumour of the hypogastrium, frequent stimulus to making water, and pain in some part of the urethra.

This varies according to the variety of the cause ;
hence,

- a. Perinœalis, from a tumour of the perinæum, S. sp. 31.
- b. Urethrolithica, from a stone stopped in the urethra, S. sp. 32.
- c. Urethrophlegmatica, from mucus in the urethra, S. sp. 33.
- d. Urethrothromboides, from grumous blood in the urethra, S. sp. 34.
- e. Urethropyica, from pus in the urethra, S. sp. 35.
- f. Urethrohymenodes, from a membrane stopping the urethra S. sp. 36.
- g. Urethrelmintica, from worms in the urethra, S. sp. 37.
- h. Urethritica, from inflammation in the urethra, S. sp. 38.
- i. Carunculoſa, from diseases, as they are called, of the urethra, S. sp. 39.
- k. Hydrocelodes, from a rupture of the urethra into the scrotum, S. sp. 40.
- l. Cryptopyica, from a retraction of the penis into the body, S. sp. 41.
- m. Peridesmica, from a contraction of the frænum, S. sp. 42.
- n. Phymosica, from a phymosis, S. sp. 43:
- o. Aspadialis, from a closing of the urethra,, S. sp. 44.

GENUS CXXIII. DYSURIA.

A painful, and in a degree impeded discharge of urine.

Dysuria of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus*, *Vogel* and *Sagar*.
Stranguria of *Authors*..

Its species are,

1. Dysuria (*ardens*) with a heat of the urine, without any manifest disorder of the bladder.

Dysuria primaria, S. sp. 5.

Dysuria from cantharides taken or applied.

Dysuria arsuræ, S. sp. 7.

Dysuria neonympharum, S. sp. 14.

2. Dysuria (*spasmodica*) from spasms, communicated to the bladder from other parts.

Dysuria hysterica, S. sp. 1.

Dysuria rachialgica, S. sp. 11.

Dysuria diabetica, S. sp. 17.

Dysuria nephralgica, S. sp. 3.

3. Dysuria (*compressionis*) from a pressure of the bladder by the adjacent parts.

Dysuria gravidarum, *S.* sp. 13.
 Dysuria a cystocele, *S.* sp. 8.
 Dysuria ab hysteroloxia, *S.* sp. 10.
 Dysuria atretarum, *S.* sp. 16.

4. Dysuria (*phlogistica*) from inflammation of the neighbouring parts.

Dysuria ab hysteritide, *S.* sp. 9
 Dysuria hæmorrhoidalis, *S.* sp. 6.
 Dysuria venerea, *S.* sp. 4.
 Dysuria a caruncula, *S.* sp. 5.

5. Dysuria (*irritata*) with the signs of a stone in the bladder.

Dysuria calculosa, *S.* sp. 12.

6. Dysuria (*mucosa*) with a copious excretion of mucus.

Glus of *Linneus*.
 Pyuria mucosa, *S.* sp. 6.
 Pyuria viscida, *S.* sp. 5.
 Rarus vesicæ morbus of *Hoffman*.
 Catarrhus vesicæ, of *Lieutaud*.
 Pyuria arthritica, *S.* sp. 9.
 I am ignorant of the Dysuria, ab insectis, *S.* sp. 15.

GENUS CXXV. DYSPERMATISMUS.

A slow impeded emission of the semen in coition, that is insufficient for generation.

Dyspermatismus, of *Sauvage*.
 Sterilitas, of *Linneus* and *Sagar*.
 Agencsia, of *Vogel*.

Its species are,

1. Dyspermatismus (*urethralis*) from disorders of the urethra, S. sp. 1.

2. Dyspermatismus (*nodosus*) from nodes in the corpus cavernosum, S. sp. 2.

3. Dyspermatismus (*præputialis*) from too small an orifice in the prepuce, S. sp. 3.

4. Dyspermatismus (*mucosus*) from mucus filling the urethra, S. sp. 4.

5. Dyspermatismus (*hypertonicus*) from too strong an erection of the penis, S. sp. 5.

6. Dyspermatismus (*epilepticus*) from a spasmodic epilepsy attacking during coition, S. sp. 6.

7. Dyspermatismus (*apractodes*) from the inactivity of the genitals, S. sp. 7.

8. Dyspermatismus (*refluens*) in which there is no emission of semen in coition, from its reflux from the urethra into the bladder, S. sp. 9.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the dyspermatismus serosus, S. sp. 8.

GENUS CXXVI. AMENORRHOEA.

The menses, at the usual periods, flowing in less quantity than is customary, or ceasing to flow entirely, without pregnancy.

Amenorrhœa of *Vogel*.

Dysmenorrhœa of *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.

Its species are,

1. Amenorrhœa (*emansionis*) the menses not appearing in adult virgins, at the usual time, accompanied by various morbid affections.

2. Amenorrhœa (*suppressionis*) the menses being suppressed in full grown women, after having flowed regularly.

3. Amenorrhœa (*difficilis*) in which the menses flow sparingly, and with pain.

Menorrhagia difficilis, S. sp. 1.

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

An enlargement of a part without inflammation:

Tumores protuberantes of *Linnaeus*.

GENUS CXXVII. ANEURISMA.

A soft tumour upon an artery with pulsation.

Aneurisma of *Authors*.

GENUS CXXVIII. VARIX.

A soft tumour upon a vein without pulsation.

Varix of *Authors*.

GENUS CXXIX. ECCHYMOMA.

A large livid tumour but little elevated.

Ecchymoma of *Sauvage*, *Vogel* and *Sagar*.
Suggillatio of *Linnaeus*.

GENUS CXXX. SCHIRRUS.

A hard tumour of some part, generally of a gland; not painful, and suppurating with difficulty.

Scirrhus of *Authors*.

GENUS CXXXI. CANCER.

A painful schirrous tumour, ending in an ulcer of the worst kind.

Cancer of *Authors*.

GENUS CXXXII. BUBO.

A suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland,

Bubo of *Authors*..

Parotis of *Authors*.

GENUS CXXXIII. SARCOMA.

A soft tumefaction without pain.

Sarcoma of *Authors*.

Polypus of *Vogel*.

Porrus of *Vogel*.

GENUS CXXXIV. VERRUCA.

A hardish rough tumour.

Verruca of *Authors*.

GENUS CXXXV. CLAVUS.

A hard scaly thick cuticle.

Clavus of *Linneus* and *Vogel*.

Callus, or Tylloma of *Vogel*.

GENUS CXXXVI. LUPIA.

A moveable soft tumour without pain.

Lupia of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Atheroma of *Linneus*.

Encystis of *Vogel*.

GENUS CXXXVII. GANGLION.

A hard moveable tumour upon a tendon.

Ganglion of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.

GENUS CXXXVIII. HYDATIS.

Cuticular blisters full of a watery humour.

Hydatis of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.
Phlyctæna of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.

GENUS CXXXIX. HYDARTHURUS.

A tumour of the joints, chiefly of the knees, at first but little elevated, the skin of the natural colour, exceedingly painful, and diminishing the mobility of the part.

Hydarthrus of *Sauvage*.
A white swelling of the *English*.

GENUS CXL. EXOSTOSIS.

A hard tumour upon a bone.

Exostosis of *Authors*.
Hyperostosis of *Vogel*.

ORDER VII. ECTOPIÆ.*

The removal of a part from its natural situation, forming a tumour.

* The genera and species of *Ectopia*, from the excellent *Cusson*, so far as they relate to pathology, may be found in the first volume of this work, and which may be studied with the greatest advantage.

The Translator here subjoins the genera and species of *Ectopia*, referred to by our Author.

Ectopiæ of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

GENUS CXLI. HERNIA.

A falling out of a soft part, but covered with the skin, and other integuments.

Hernia of *Authors*.

ECTOPIÆ.

Ptoses, Celes, Parathremata, of the *Greeks*.

Prolapsus, Herniæ, Aberrationes, Luxationes, of the *Latins*.
A removal of a solid part from its seat, obvious to the senses

GENUS I. EXOPHTHALMIA.

Exophthalmia; Hydrophthalmia; Buphthalmus, or Buphthalmia; Ophthalmoptosis; Ectropismus. *Greek*.

Magnitudo nimia, Prolapsus, Expressio oculi; Hygrophthalmia; Elephantiasis oculi. *Latin*.

Grosseur contre Nature, Hydropisie, Cancer, Chute de l'oeil. *French*.

A proci dentia of the ball of the eye, which is sometimes sensibly increased in magnitude, and sometimes not.

GENUS II. BLEPHAROPTOSIS.

Blepharoptosis; Lagophthalmus; Ectropium; Entropium. *Greek*.

Palpebræ superioris casus, Retractio; Palpebrarum introversio, extraversio. *Latin*.

Chute, relaxation de la paupiere superieure; enaillement des paupieres; trichiaise avec introversion des tarses. *French*.

A displacing of one or both eye lids, when enlarged, retracted, turned inwards or outwards.

GENUS III. HYPOSTAPHYLE.

Staphyle; Kion; Imantium; Craspedon. *Greek*.

Columella bicornis; Uvulæ prolapsus; Uvula nimium producta; Uvulæ inflammatio, catarrhus, paralysis, casus. *Latin*.

Relachement de la lucte. *French*.

GENUS CXLII. PROLAPSUS.

A falling out of a soft part without any covering.

Prolapsus of *Authors*.

Procidencia of *Authors*.

A falling down of the uvula when relaxed, inflamed, ulcerated, enlarged, diminished, or divided.

GENUS IV. PARAGLOSSE.

Linguae extumescencia, magnitudo, inflatio ; Linguae retraction, exertio ; Linguae extrusio. *Latin*.

Glossocèle. *Greek*.

Renversement de la langue dans le gosier. *French*.

An enlargement of the tongue ; and in the action of swallowing is either turned into the throat, or protruded out of the mouth.

GENUS V. PROPTOMA.

A procidencia of some external part that was in sight before, and diverse from the procidencia of the eye-lids, ball of the eye, tongue, and uvula.

GENUS VI. EXANIA.

Proctocèle ; *Greek*. Prolapsus ani, *Latin*.

Chute de fondement, *French*.

An inversion and falling out of the sphincter ani, and intestinum rectum.

GENUS VII. EXOCYSTE.

Prolapsus, inversio vesicæ urinariæ, *Latin*.

Renversement de la vessie urinaire, *French*.

A procidencia, through the meatus urinarius, of the membrane, that invests internally, the body of the bladder, and its neck.

GENUS VIII. HYSTEROPTOSIS.

Hysterocele, *Greek*.

Relaxatio, prolapsus, procidencia, inversio uteri, vel vaginae, *Latin*.

GENUS CXLIII. LUXATIO.

A bone removed from its seat in the joints.

Relachement, chute, descente, renversement de la matrice, ou du vagin. *French.*

A procidentia of the uterus, or vagina.

GENUS IX. ENTEROCELE.

A hernia of the intestines.

GENUS X. EPIPLOCELE.

A hernia of the omentum.

GENUS XI. GASTROCELE.

Hernia ventriculi, *Latin.* Hernie de l'estomac, *French.*

A falling down of the stomach, beyond the relaxed stretched sides of the epigastric region, and sometimes through the umbilical ring.

GENUS XII. HEPATOCELE.

Hernia hepatis, *Latin.* Hernie de la foye, *French.*

A falling down of the liver, beyond the relaxed stretched sides of the epigastrium, into the umbilical region, and even forming a hernia at the navel.

GENUS XIII. SPLENOCELE.

Hernia lienis, *Latin.* Hernie de la rate, *French.*

A falling down of the spleen, beyond the relaxed stretched sides of the epigastrium, into the left hypochondrium, and even forming an hernia through the abdominal ring of the same side.

GENUS XIV. HYSTEROCELE.

Hernia uteri, *Latin.* Hernie de la matrice, *French.*

A falling down of the uterus, through the inguinal rings, or through the relaxed stretched inferior sides of the abdomen.

GENUS XV. CYSTOCELE.

Hernia cystica ; Hernia vesicæ urinariæ, *Latin.*

Hernie de la vessie urinaire, *French.*

Luxatio of Authors.

Exarthrema, of Sauvage and Sagar.

Diastasis of Sauvage and Sagar.

Luxatura of Linnaeus.

A falling down of the urinary bladder, through the abdominal rings, and through the relaxed stretched sides of the peritonæum, hypogastrium, and sometimes of the vagina.

GENUS XVI. ENCEPHALOCLE.

Hernia cerebri, Latin. Hernie du cerveau, French.

A falling out of the cerebrum, or cerebellum, or both, through an opening of the cranium not perfectly ossified.

GENUS XVII. HYSTEROLOXIA.

Inclinatio, reclinatio, obliquitas uteri, Latin.

Inclinaison, obliquité de la matrice, French.

A change of the position of the womb, chiefly when gravid, from natural and direct to oblique.

GENUS XVIII. PARORCHIDIUM.

Testiculorum serior descensus, seu retractio, Latin.

One or both testicles, whose natural seat after the birth is in the scrotum, being in a diverse and unnatural situation.

GENUS XIX. EXARTHREMA.

Exarthrosis, Pararthrema, Greek.

Luxatio, Subluxatio, distortio, Latin.

Luxation, entorse, French.

A separation of contiguous bones, in moveable joints.

GENUS XX. DIASTASIS.

Ossium recessus, Latin.

A total or partial separation, or receding of bones or cartilages, that are naturally fixed and immoveable.

GENUS XXI. LOXARTHROS.

Perversio capitis ossium ac musculorum appensorum, Artus vari; Gibbositas scapularis, Latin.

A lasting change in the relative situation of bones that are articulated with a sensible motion; or a durable relative obliquity, without exarthrema or spasm.

ORDER VIII. DYALYSES.

A solution of continuity, evident to the sight or touch.

Plagæ of *Sauvage* and *Sagar*.

Vitia dialytica and solutiones continuæ of *Linnaeus*.

Exulcerationes of *Linnaeus*.

Dissolutiones of *Vogel*.

GENUS CXLIV. VULNUS.

A recent, bloody solution of union, in a soft part, by the motion of a hard body.

Vulnus of *Authors*.

Punctura of *Authors*:

Laceratura of *Linnaeus*.

Amputatura of *Sauvage*, *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*.

GENUS CXLV. ULCUS.

A solution of a soft part, discharging pus or ichor.*

* Doctor Cullen having set down no species under this genus, the Translator, wishing to advance the system towards perfection, here subjoins several species of ulcer from the celebrated BELL, with characters affixed to each, for the consideration of the skilful, without pretending that the enumeration is either accurate or complete.

The idiopathic species are,

1. Ulcus (*purulenta*) with a discharge of laudable pus, inflammation and pain inconsiderable.

2. Ulcus (*vitiata*) discharging sanies, ichor, or sordes, instead of genuine pus.

3. Ulcus (*fungosa*) with sudden risings of soft spongy flesh readily bleeding.

4. Ulcus (*sinuosa*) with cavities having callous sides.

5. Ulcus (*callosa*) with hard ragged thick edges.

6. Ulcus (*gangrenosa*) attended with gangrene, or incipient sphacelation.

Ulcus of *Authors*.
 Exulceratio of *Authors*.
 Sinus of *Authors*.
 Fistula of *Authors*.
 Cacoethes of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.
 Phagedæna of *Vogel*.
 Noma of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.
 Carcinoma of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.
 Ozæna of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.
 Achor of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*.
 Crusta lactea of *Vogel*.
 Therioma of *Vogel*.
 Sycosis of *Vogel*.

GENUS CXLVI. HERPES.

Many small blisters, or ulcers, confluent, spreading, and difficult to heal.

Herpes of *Authors*.

GENUS CXLVI. TINEA.

Small ulcers at the roots of the hairs, on the hairy parts of the skin, discharging a humour which soon

The following are manifestly symptomatic.

1. Ulcus (*cariosa*) accompanied with a caries of the bone.
2. Ulcus (*cancrosa*) generally succeeding schirrous swellings; exceedingly painful, the edges hard, ragged, and reversed in different ways; discharging commonly a dark coloured, acrid, fetid ichor.
3. Ulcus (*syphilitica*) accompanied with a syphilis,
4. Ulcus (*scorbutica*) discharging a bloody sanies; with large fungosities; accompanied with a putrid disposition of the humours.
5. Ulcus (*scrophulosa*) preceded by an indolent humour, chiefly of the conglobate glands of the neck, suppurating slowly and with difficulty, discharging at first a viscid, glairy, and sometimes a whitish curdled matter, and afterwards a thin watery sanies.

changes into a white friable scab.

Tinea of Authors.

GENUS CXLVIII. PSORA.

Pimples, or small itching ulcers, contagious, very troublesome to the hands.

Psora of Linneus.
Scabies of Authors.

GENUS CXLIX. FRACTURA.

A bone broken into large fragments by force.

Fractura of Authors.

GENUS CL. CARIES.

An ulceration of a bone.

Caries of Authors.

A CATALOGUE of diseases which I have omitted,
and which perhaps ought to have had a place.
See Preface page 19 and 20.*

Aglactatio. } A deficiency of milk in the breasts
Agalaxis. } of Women after delivery.

Alopecia. A falling off of the hair, with a desquamation of the skin.

Anchylops. A hard inflammatory tumour, inclining to suppuration, in the internal canthus of the eye.

Ægilops. An anchylops changed to an ulcer.

Anchylosis. A swelling, and stiffness of a joint.

Angina. A difficulty of breathing and swallowing, with a sense of stoppage in the throat, but without inflammation.

Angina pectoris. With symptoms similar to the angina, but the seat of the disorder seems lower in the breast.

Antipathia. Such an aversion to particular things, that troublesome symptoms are sometimes induced by the smell or taste.

Beriberia. A spasmodic motion of the knees in walking; a trembling and painful numbness in the joints; a pricking pain in the limbs; and hoarseness of voice; common in the East-Indies.

* The Author having merely made out a catalogue of diseases, which he had omitted in his system, I have added a character, or short description to each, for the benefit of those, to whom the terms may not be familiar.

Cardiognus. A severe continual anxiety at the præcordia, with a sense of weight and pulsation; all which are increased upon the least motion.

Cephalæa. A long continued periodical pain in the head.

Cephalalgia. An oppressive pain in the head.

Distortio. A crookedness of the bones.

Aglutitio. } A difficulty of swallowing.
Acataposis. }

OEosophagismus. A painful stoppage of the food in swallowing.

Dystocia. Pains in gravid Women, threatening abortion.

Parturition, and the other diseases of pregnant and puerperal Women.

Elcosis. Numerous large chronic ulcers, that are carious and fetid, with a slow fever.

Essera. An erysipelatous eruption on the skin, appearing and disappearing by turns; generally without a fever.

Hemicrania. A tense pain of half the head.

Leucorrhœa, or fluor albus, from a local disorder.

Lithiasis. A stone in the urinary passages, or other parts of the body.

Malis. Purulent ulcers, with worm-like insects generated in them.

Cocytæ. The poison, or sting of an animal, received into a part of the body.

Melæna. A frequent discharge of black humours upwards or downwards.

Melasicterus. } A blackish livid colour of the skin.
Melanchlorus. }

Myocoinitis. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.
Necrosis. A part becoming lifeless, without any previous inflammation, then turning dry, hard and black.

Odoxismus. Pain of the gums in dentition.

Dentition, and other diseases of infants.

Paralysis of a particular part, from a disorder of the muscles.

Physocephalus. A tense elastic tumour of the whole head.

Pnigma. The suffocating catarrh of Authors.

Pyuria. } Discharging of purulent matter in the
Puoturia. } urine.

Sterilitas. Barrenness of both sexes.

Acyisis. Barrenness of Women.

Stymatosis. An involuntary discharge of blood from the penis.

Tarantismus. An inordinate desire of dancing, arising from the bite of a tarantula.

Venena. Poison of all kinds.

Vermes. Worms infesting the body.

INDEX *of the* CLASSES & ORDERS.

	Page.
ADYNAMIÆ,	{ 103
	{ 111
	{ 182
Anepithymiæ,	182
Apocenoses,	191
Cachexiæ,	147
Comata,	103
Continentes,	{ 33
	{ 43
Continuæ,	{ 33
	{ 43
Critici,	82
Defectivi,	111
Deformes,	147
Deliria,	141
Dialyses,	209
Dissolutiones,	209
Dysæsthesiæ,	169
Dyscinesiæ,	184
Dysorexiæ,	179
Ectopiæ,	204
Emaciantes,	147
Epischeses,	196
Evacuatorii,	191
Exacerbantes,	33
Exanthemata,	77
Exanthematicæ,	78
Exanthematici,	78
Exulcerationes,	209
Febres,	32
Fluxus,	191
Hæmorrhagiæ,	89
Hallucinationes,	169

Hydropes,	133
Hyperæstheses,	179
Ideales,	141
Impetigines,	163
Intermittentes,	32
Intumescentiæ,	153
Leipopsychiæ,	111
Locales,	169
Macies,	147
Marcores,	147
Morositates,	179
Motorii,	117
Neuroses,	103
Paranoïæ,	141
Pathetici,	179
Phlegmasiæ,	52
Phlogistici,	53
Plagæ,	{ 169
	{ 209
	{ 169
Privativi,	{ 182
Profluvia,	99
Pyrexia,	31
Remittentes,	32
Sanguifluxus,	89
Soporosi,	103
Spasmi,	117
Suppressorii,	196
Suppressiones,	196
Tumidosi,	153
Tumores,	202
Vesaniæ,	140
Vitia,	169

INDEX *of the* GENERA.

ABORTIO,	95
Abortus,	95
Abscessus,	55
Acataposis,	189
Achlys,	170
Achor,	210
Addephagia,	179
Adipsia,	183
Agnesia,	{ 184
	{ 200
Ageustia,	178
Agheustia,	178
Allotriophagia,	180
Amaurosis,	171
Amblyopia,	{ 172
	{ 173
Amenorrhœa,	201
Amentia,	{ 141
	{ 144
Amnesia,	141
Amphimerina,	42
Amputatura,	209
Anacatharsis,	99
Anæsthesia,	178
Anaphrodisia,	183
Anasarca,	155
Aneurisma,	202
Angina,	58
Anodynia,	178
Anorexia,	{ 113
	{ 182
Anosmia,	177
Anthrax,	54
Apepsia,	113
Aphonia,	184
Aphthæ,	88
Apogeusis,	178

Apoplexia,	103
Apostema,	55
Arthritis,	75
Arthrocace,	54
Arthrodynia,	74
Arthropuosis,	77
Asaphia,	186
Ascites,	158
Asphyxia,	111
Asthma,	125
Atechnia,	184
Atheroma,	203
Athymia,	142
Atonia,	109
Atrophia,	152
Aurigo,	167
Bacchia,	53
Battarismus,	187
Blæsitas,	188
Branks,	60
Bubo,	203
Bulimia,	179
Bulimus,	179
Cacoethes,	210
Cacophonia,	186
Caligo,	169
Callus,	203
Cancer,	203
Capistrum,	119
Caput obstipum,	190
Carbo,	54
Carbunculus,	54
Carcinoma,	210
Cardialgia,	113
Carditis,	65
Caries,	211

Carus,	104
Catalepsis,	104
Cataphora,	104
Cataracta,	170
Catarrhus,	99
Catochus,	118
Causos,	37
Cephalitis,	57
Chemosis,	56
Chlorosis,	116
Cholera,	133
Cholerica,	134
Chorea,	121
Citta,	180
Clangor,	186
Clavus,	203
Clunesia,	54
Cœliaca,	134
Colica,	130
Coma,	104
Combustura,	54
Combustio,	54
Contractura,	190
Convulsio,	120
Cophosis,	175
Coryza,	99
Croup,	59
Crusta lactea,	210
Cynanche,	58
Cynorexia,	179
Cystirrhagia,	99
Cystitis,	70
Dæmonia,	142
Dæmonomania,	142
Decimana,	41
Delirium,	146
Diabetes,	136

Diaphora,	113
Diaphragmitis,	63
Diaria,	44
Diarrhœa,	134
Diastasis,	208
Digitium;	190
Diplopia,	174
Diuresis,	136
Dolor otalgicus,	54
podagricus,	75
Dolores arthritici,	75
rheumatici,	71
Duplicana,	34
Dysecœa,	175
Dysenteria,	101
Dysmenorrhœa,	201
Dysopia,	173
Dyspepsia,	113
Dyspermatismus,	200
Dysphagia,	189
Dyspnœa,	126
Dysuria,	199
Ecchymoma,	202
Eclampsia,	122
Ecstasis,	104
Elephantia Arabum,	165
Elephantiasis,	165
Emphysema,	154
Empyema,	65
Encausis,	54
Encystis,	203
Enteritis,	68
Enuresis,	194
Ephemera,	44
Ephialtes,	146
Ephidrosis,	192

Epilepsia,	122
Epiphora,	193
Epiploitis,	66
Epistaxis,	89
Episthotonos,	113
Erotomania,	142
Erratica,	41
Erysipelas,	{ 54
	{ 83
	54
Erythema,	208
Exarthrema,	204
Exostosis,	100
Expectoratio,	210
Exulceratio,	
Fatuitas,	141
Febris aphthosa,	88
ardens,	36
bullosa,	87
erysipelacea,	83
erysipelatos,	83
hectica,	49
inflammatoria,	44
miliaris,	85
morbillosa,	80
pestilentialis,	82
pneumonica,	61
podagrica,	75
purpurea,	85
variolosa,	78
urticata,	86
Fistula,	210
Flatulentia,	113
Fluor albus,	95
uterina,	95
Fractura,	211
Frambæsia,	166
Furunculus,	53

Ganglion,	204
Gangrena,	55
Garotillo,	59
Gastritis,	67
Gastrodynia,	113
Glaucoma,	170
Glus,	200
Gonorrhœa,	195
Gravedo,	100
Gutta rosacea,	53
rosea,	53
Hæmalopia,	174
Hæmatemesis,	97
Hæmaturia,	98
Hæmoptæ,	91
Hæmoptysis,	90
Hæmorrhagia,	{ 90
	{ 191
cerebri,	104
narium,	90
Hæmorrhoids,	93
Hebdomadaria,	41
Hemiplegia,	108
Hemitritæa,	36
Hemitritæus,	34
Hepatirrhœa,	134
Hepatitis,	68
Hernia,	205
Herpes,	210
Hieranosos,	120
Hieropyr,	54
Hordeolum,	54
Hydarthrus,	204
Hydatis,	204
Hydrocele,	160
Hydrocephalum,	157
Hydrocephalus,	157

Hydrometra,	160
Hydronosus,	48
Hydropedesis,	192
Hydrophobia,	139
Hydrops scroti,	160
testium,	160
Hydrorachitis,	157
Hydrothorax,	157
Hyperostosis,	204
Hypnobatasis,	146
Hypochondriasis,	116
Hyposarca,	161
Hysteria,	138
Hysteritis,	71
Hysterophyse,	155
Icterus,	166
Ileus,	130
Iliaca,	130
Incubus,	146
Inflammatio,	53
intestinorum,	68
lienis,	70
oculorum,	56
omentalis,	66
ventriculi,	67
vesicæ,	71
uterina,	71
Influenza,	100
Intertrigo,	54
Ischias,	71
Ischnophonia,	187
Ischuria,	197
Laceratura,	209
Leipothymia,	111
Lenta,	48
Lepra,	165

Lepra Græcorum,	155
Leptophonia,	186
Lethargus.	104
Leucophlegmatia,	154
Leucorrhœa,	95
Leucorrhœis,	{ 94
	134
Lienteria,	134
Lues venerea,	164
Lumbago,	71
Lupia,	203
Luxatio,	207
Luxatura,	208
Malacia,	180
Mania,	144
Marasmus,	152
Marisca,	94
Marmaryge;	174
Mastodynia,	54
Mediastina,	64
Melancholia,	142
Menorrhagia,	95
Mesenteritis,	67
Meteorismus,	154
Metritis,	71
Metrorrhagia,	95
Miliaria,	84
Miliaris,	85
Morbilli,	80
Morosis,	141
Morta,	87
Mumps,	60
Mutitas,	185
Mydriasis,	172
Myopia,	173
Myopiasis,	173
Myositis,	71

Nausea,	113
Nephritis,	70
Noctambulatio,	146
Noma,	210
Nonana,	41
Nostalgia,	{ 142
	{ 182
Nymphomania,	181
Oblivio,	141
Obstipatio,	196
Obstipitas,	190
Octana,	41
Odontalgia,	74
Omentitis,	66
Oneirodynia,	146
Ophthalmia,	55
Ophthalmitis,	56
Opisthotonos;	118
Oreillons,	60
Orthopnœa,	126
Oscheocele,	160
Oscheophyma,	160
Otalgia,	54
Oxyphonia,	186
Ozæna,	210
Pædarthrocace,	54
Palpitatio,	124
Panophobia,	142
Papula,	53
Paracusis,	176
Paralysis,	108
Paraphimosis,	54
Paraphonia,	186
Paraphrenesis,	63
Paraphrenitis,	63
Paraphrosyne,	144

Paraplegia,	109
Parapleuritis,	64
Paraplexia,	109
Paronychia,	54
Parotis,	203
Parulis,	54
Passio iliaca,	130
Pemphigus,	87
Pericarditis,	66
Peripneumonia,	61
Peritonitis,	66
Pernio,	54
Pertussis,	129
Pestis,	82
Petechia,	89
Phagedena,	210
Phantasma,	174
Phimosis,	54
Phlegmatia,	155
Phlegmone,	53
Phlogosis,	53
Phlyctæna,	204
Phrenismus,	57
Phrenitis,	{ 49
	{ 57
Phthisis,	92
Physconia,	160
Physometra,	155
Pica,	180
Pituitaria,	134
Pleuritis,	63
Pleurodyne,	{ 64
	{ 71
Plica,	166
Pneumatoxis,	152
Pneumonia,	61
Podagra,	75

Polydipsia,	180
Polypus,	203
Polysarcia,	153
Porrus,	203
Presbytia,	173
Proctalgia,	54
Proctitis,	54
Profusio,	191
Prolapsus,	206
Psellismus,	187
Psellotis,	187
Pseudoblepsis,	174
Psora,	211
Ptyalismus,	193
Punctura,	209
Purpura,	89
Pustula,	55
Pyrosis,	129
Quartana,	39
duplex,	39
triplex,	39
Quintana,	41
Quotidiana,	41
continua,	42
Rachialgia,	130
Rachitis,	162
Raphania,	121
Raucedo,	{ 100
	{ 186
Raucitas,	{ 100
	{ 186
Rhenophonia,	186
Rheuma,	99
Rheumatismus,	71
Rhopalosis,	166
Rubcola,	80

Sarcoma,	203
Satyriasis,	181
Scabies,	211
Scarlatina,	81
Scelotyrbe,	121
Schirrus,	202
Scorbutus,	164
Scrophula,	163
Semitertiana,	34
Septana,	41
Septimana,	41
Sinus,	210
Siriasis,	57
Soda,	{ 113
	{ 129
Somnambulismus,	146
Somnium,	146
Sphacelismus,	57
Spina bifida,	157
ventosa,	54
Spinola,	157
Splenitis,	70
Steatites,	153
Sterilitas,	200
Stomacace,	97
Strabismus,	188
Stranguria,	199
Struma,	163
Stupiditas,	141
Sudor,	192
Anglicus,	48
Suffocatio stridula,	59
Suffusio,	174
Suggillatio,	202
Surditas,	175
Susurrus,	176
Sycosis,	210

Syncope,	111
Synizesis,	171
Synocha,	44
Synochus,	{ 44
	{ 48
Syphilis,	164
Syrigmus,	176
Syringmos,	176
Tabes,	147
Terminthus,	53
Tertiana,	33
duplex,	34
notha,	33
triplex,	34
Tetanus,	118
Tetartophya,	40
Therioma,	210
Tinea,	210
Traulotis,	187
Tremor,	110
Trichoma,	166
Trismus,	119
Tritæophya,	36
Tritæus,	36
Tussis,	99
catarrhalis,	99
convulsiva,	129
ferina,	129
Tylloma,	208
Tympanites,	154
Typhomania,	104
Typhus,	45
Vaga,	41
Varicella,	79
Variola,	78
Variolæ,	78

Varix,	202
Varus,	53
Verruca,	203
Vesania,	142
Ulcus,	209
Vomica,	65
Vomitus,	113
Uredo,	86
Urticaria,	86
Vulnus,	209
Zona,	84
Zoster,	84

THE distance of the Translator from the press, and the intrinsic difficulty of the work, has occasioned several errors to escape us, notwithstanding all our care. But having discovered only literal faults, which will not lead to any wrong idea, we judge it unnecessary to give a table of *errata*. Those which the Reader observes, he will excuse and correct.

.....
 C. STURTEVANT, JUN. PRINTER.—1808.

